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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1928

NUMBER 26

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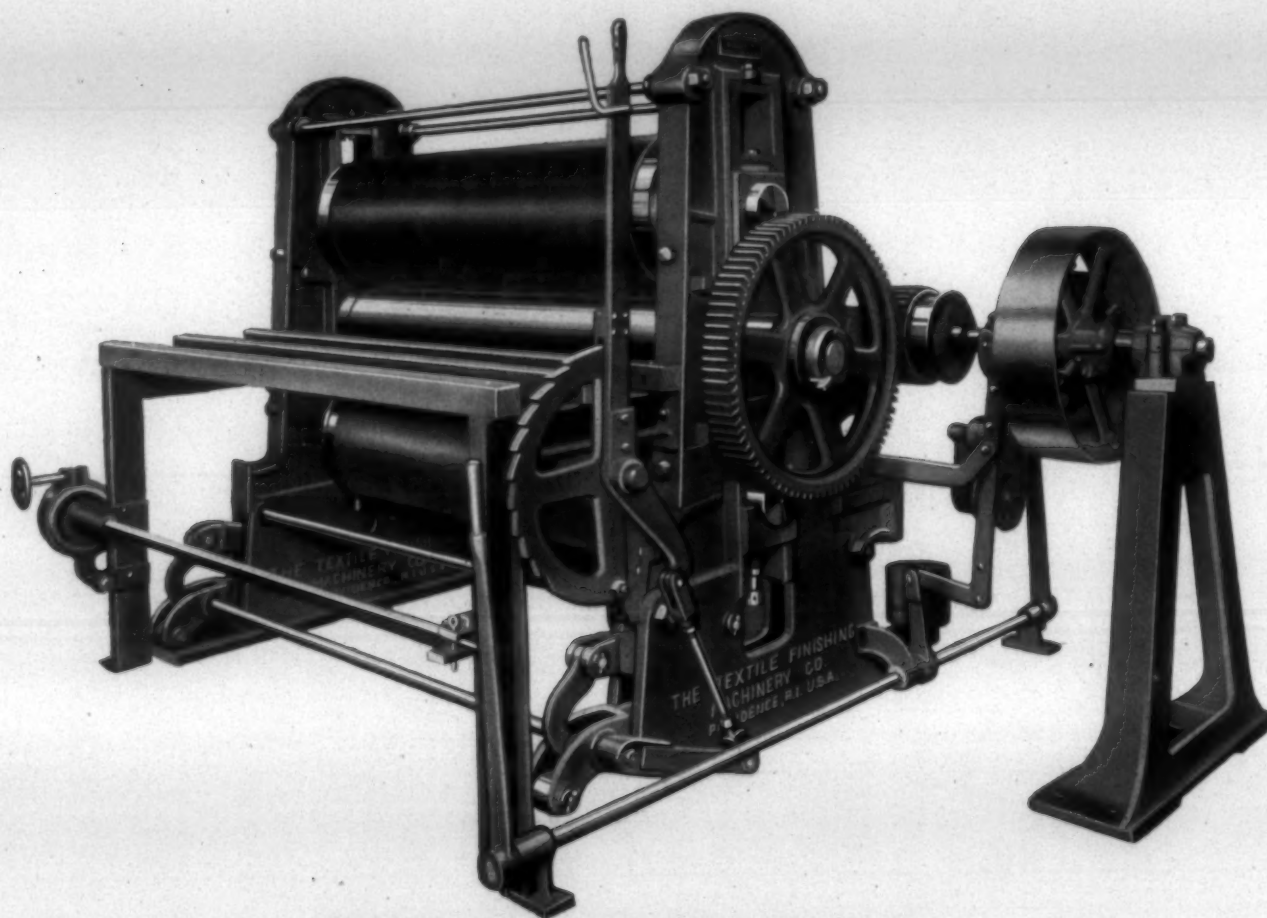
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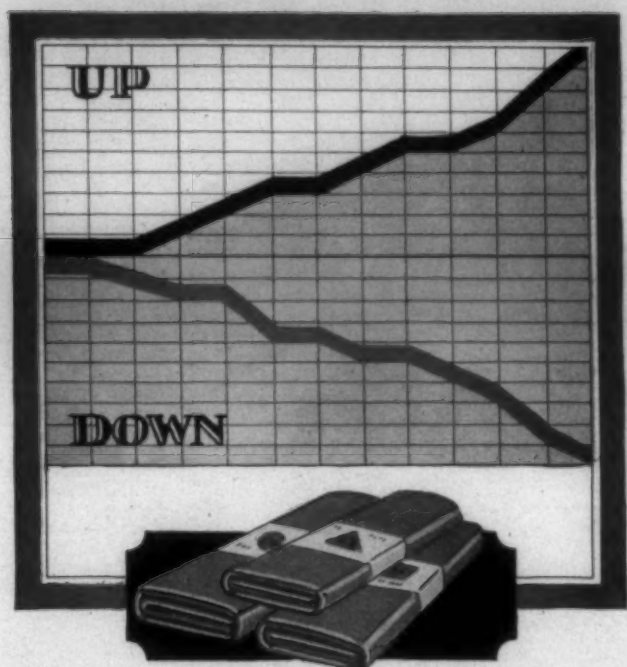
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IN unit costs lies the key
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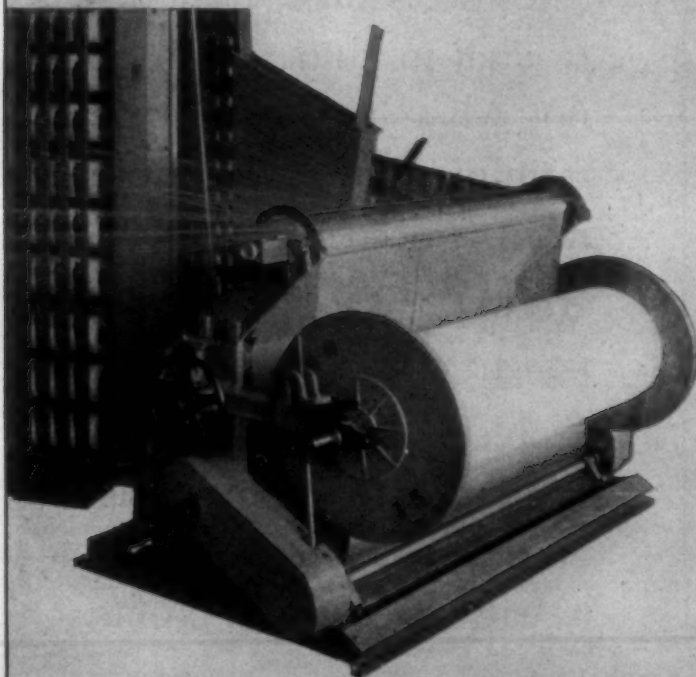
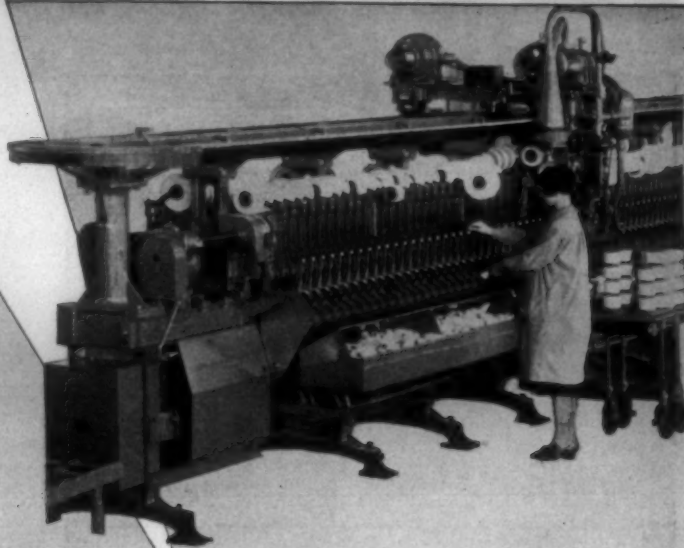
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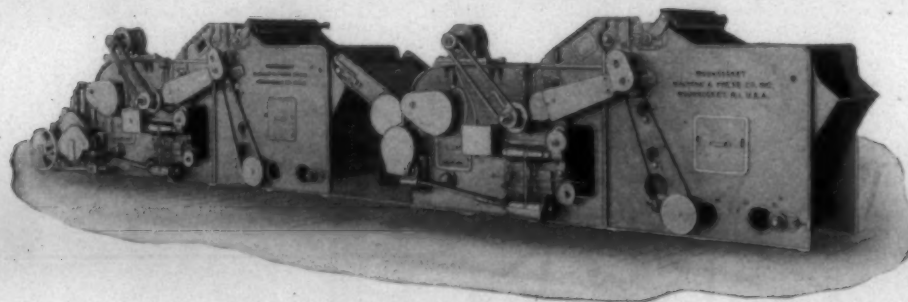
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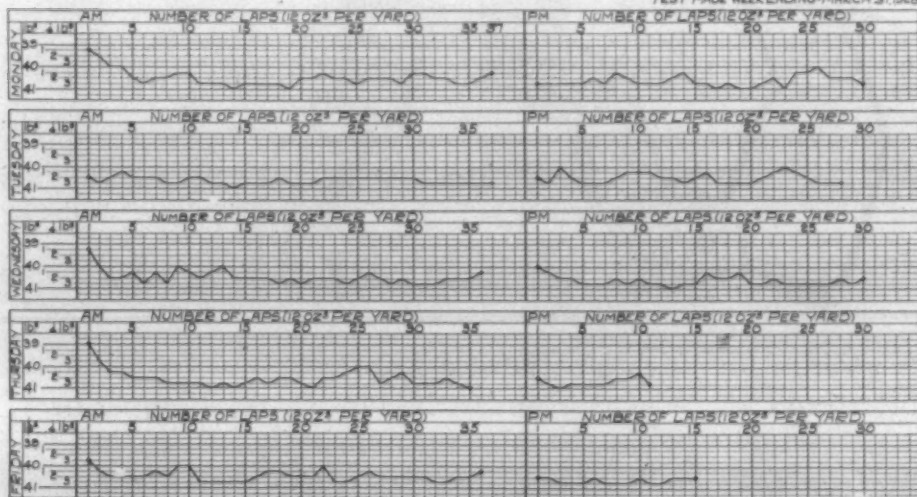
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WEIGHT OF LAPS FROM "WOONSOCKET DUPLEX PICKER"
ACTUAL REPORT OF ONE WEEK'S RUN AS MADE BY THE MILL.

TEST MADE WEEKENDING-MARCH 31, 1928



Even Laps

HAVE your regular picker hand weigh every lap of a full week's run.

THEN compare your weights with this chart of WOONSOCKET SINGLE PROCESS LAPS.

To produce EVEN yarns, it is essential to commence with an even lap, not only a lap of correct weight for the total lap length, or a lap of correct yard by yard weight but every inch or fraction thereof.

In ordinary mill practice each linear inch of lap is drawn out or elongated to a length of approximately 22,000 inches for 30's yarn or 60,000 inches for 60's yarn.

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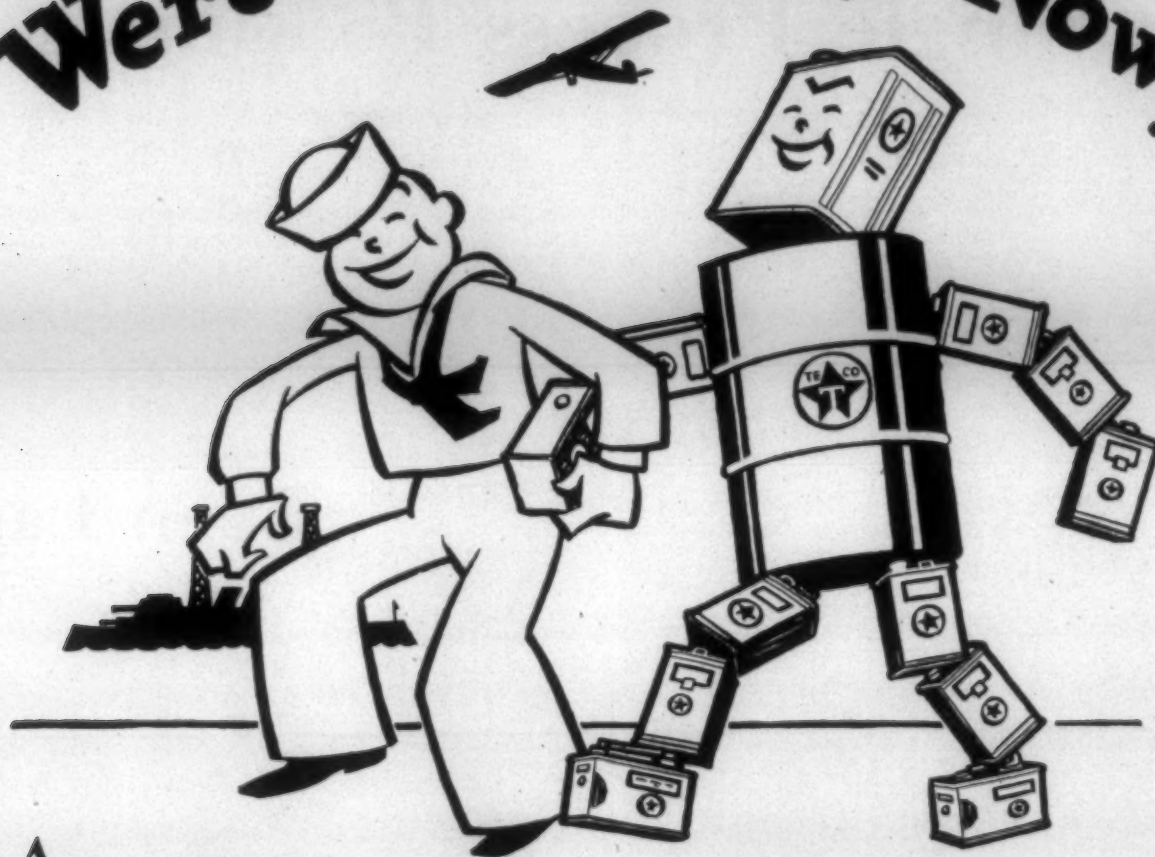
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

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*Cotton Mill Valuations and Their Applications**

IN making valuations for cotton mills, as for industrial properties generally, it is necessary, first of all, to ascertain the particulars which are usually analyzed under four headings, viz., Land and Water Rights, Building (construction and dimensions), Power Plant (including shafting, piping, ventilating, humidifying apparatus, pumps, sprinkler installations, etc.), Trade or Process Machinery and Equipment.

Four Factors Defined

To ascertain basis costs it is necessary to keep in close touch with market fluctuations of building commodities, wages and current prices of machinery and mill furnishing, which call for much time and attention, owing to the variety and variability of estimates and contracts.

Condition is ascertained by inspection and consideration of the effect of wear and tear.

Depreciation is not an arbitrary matter, as is sometimes presumed (probably on account of the convenience in bookkeeping to provide for renewals by fixing a percentage or a definite allowance year by year). The actual amount or rate of depreciation on buildings, plant and machinery, depends on many factors, varying according to the method of construction and the materials used, the period made, the grade or class of the subject under consideration, the reputation of the maker, the effect of maintenance by way of repairs and conditions of use, as well as having regard to the prospective life and residual values, obsolescence in type or style, and developments of design and practice. There is no one rule; each case should be taken on its own merits. Nevertheless, in making provision for depreciation, I consider it a wise policy to allow as liberal an allowance as the circumstances will permit, as such a policy tends to strengthen the financial position of a concern by creating a hidden reserve; but because a liberal rate has been allowed, it does not follow that in fact the machinery is so much the worse; that depends on the circumstances, and can only be ascertained by a consideration of the foregoing points. Incidentally, it is my opinion that in the past

many people have overlooked the importance of making adequate provision for depreciation, so that instead of creating reserves to provide new machinery when the occasion demanded, such funds have been dissipated in various ways, with the inevitable results.

Earning capacity is dealt with later, while supply and demand need no further comment in this brief paper.

Purposes of Valuations

There are many purposes for which valuations of cotton mills are required, the principal being for: Fire insurance (either ordinary indemnity or replacement with new). Rating (for the purpose of ascertaining the assessment for local rates). Balance sheet (for comparison present values with book values). Company formation (public or private). Partnership (either for introduction or dissolution). Transfer (as between outcoming and in going tenants). Mortgage and debenture (for purposes of raising loans). Probate (for purpose of ascertaining death duties). Income-tax (for the purpose of certifying Schedule A assessment or otherwise). Compensation (e.g., disturbance in mining districts, diversion of water supply, pollution of water rights, etc.). Sale and purchase (either as going in business or for break-up, i.e., if the worst comes to the worst, what will they realize by auction piecemeal)? Costing (for the purpose of allocating standing charges, power and labor costs).

So that before making a valuation it is essential to know the purpose of the valuation as well as the conditions prevailing at the time.

It has been said that there can only be one value for one thing, but that is very misleading; my view is that the value of an article or property depends upon the standpoint from which it is considered, and owing to the confusion of thought on this point, I venture to suggest a definition: A valuation is an estimate in monetary terms of the worth of an article or property according to the purposes required; in other words, a valuation is a relative term governed by the purpose for which it is or has to be made.

Balance Sheet Valuation

Take the case of a balance sheet valuation, the purpose of which is to enable the owners or directors of

a concern to make a comparison between the amounts standing in the account books with current values. In these days it is a very useful procedure, for, as you no doubt are aware, the book figures represent the prices of the articles or property at cost, less depreciation, which amounts may be considerably more than their present value, or on occasion may be less, dependent on the condition of trade and level of prices the period when the articles or property were acquired. Balance sheet valuations should represent the present worth if the fixed assets of a concern, having regard to costs, conditions, and utility, the underlying principle being "earning capacity" (forced sales do not apply to this consideration).

For Company and Partnership Formation

The next case I mentioned was a valuation for company formation, which should be made on similar lines to a balance sheet valuation, having particular regard to the suitability and lay-out of the site and buildings, efficiency of the plant and machinery for the purpose of the trade carried on or to be carried on, as the case may be. The chief point of difference between the two purposes is that whereas balance sheet valuations as a rule serve for internal information, valuations for company formation are intended for the guidance of the outside public.

Occasionally attempts are made to create a false impression in the minds of the public by the misuse of valuations. For instance, I know of a case where a fire insurance valuation was used in a debenture issue prospectus, a totally different consideration, as I hope to point out later. Therefore, it is advisable to read carefully the valuer's report attached to a prospectus and discriminate accordingly.

Value of Good Will

As a rule, valuations for company formation exclude the thorny problem of good will, at any rate from the valuer has usually to consider good will (if any), for in the majority of cases the remaining partner enjoys the benefit of the trade connection as well as the use of the premises and plant. It has been said that there is no such thing as good

will in the cotton trade, and I know it is a term not easy of definition, but call it what you like, there is generally an advantage in taking over an existing concern with its trade connection rather than to build up a business de novo, providing it is a fair proposition to anticipate a reasonable demand for the production. Frequently good will, although not specifically mentioned as such, is reflected in the purchase of good trade, and of course it operates in a reverse manner in times of depression. I know of no convenient term in common use for the opposite to good will, nevertheless the fact remains that industrial properties are severely discounted from their normal values in time of bad trade.

That thought naturally leads me now to refer to valuations for mortgage and debenture purposes, which have received some prominence owing to the turn of events in the cotton trade. These are made on similar lines to balance sheet valuations, but with the additional responsibility attached to the valuer, that he has to advise the lender of the money (i.e., the mortgages or the debenture holders) what proportion of the valuation is good security for a loan. It is usual for the valuer to recommend the amount of money to be lent on the security, which in turn depends on the prospects of immediate realization in case of necessity. In some cases it is advisable to decline the mortgage proposal altogether, owing to the difficulties appertaining to realization.

It is not inappropriate to refer next to valuations for probate purposes, which are necessary for ascertaining the amount of death and succession duties. The basis in these cases is the price the estates would realize if placed on the market at the date of the decease.

Occasionally valuations are required for income-tax purposes, in cases where the owners of lands and buildings may differ from the assessments under Schedule A. In theory the tax authorities make independent assessments, but in practice they usually follow the assessments for local rates. Incidentally, where profits are made the higher Schedule A assessment the better, as tax is paid on the net assessment, whereas the gross assessment is

*Paper read by G. F. Singleton at a meeting of the Textile Institute Manchester, England and reprinted from July issue of the Institute's Journal.

taken into the calculation of the trading profit.

Valuations are again required for the purpose of advising upon the sale or purchase of cotton mills either as "going concerns" or for breaking-up purposes.

A going-concern-valuation follows on the lines of a balance sheet valuation, the idea being to ascertain the value of a concern in full working order. Strange to say, valuations are more frequently made for the vendors than for purchasers. I believe that if purchasers of mills and other property were to obtain advice as to value before signing their hands to contracts, there would be less cause for regret than there is or has been.

For Costing Purposes.

To turn now to what may be called a comparatively new feature are valuations for costing purposes, which open up a wide sphere of usefulness to many trades, including the cotton trade. For several years now the cotton combines have been investigating their usefulness, but smaller companies and owners of mills and works are only just beginning to appreciate the advantages. A costing valuation is a valuation of the land and buildings, plant and machinery, analyzed according to processes, so that trade expenses, such as labor, power, and standing processes. This information provides very useful knowledge for quotations and sales; indeed, it is essential that producers and traders should know their costings precisely. In the past too much reliance has been placed on guesswork and rule of thumb.

The old policy partially succeeded demand which occurred fairly regularly in pre-war days, but now the situation has changed; precise information is essential.

Valuations for Fire Insurance

Let me now direct your attention to valuations for fire insurance purposes. These valuations arise on account of the risk that exists to buildings, plant, machinery, and stock, from damage and destruction by fire, which risk is usually covered by fire insurance companies and underwriters by the issuing of policies containing schedules of insurance amounts. A fire insurance policy is a contract of indemnity against loss by fire (and incidentally by lightning) up to the amount insured, but subject to the conditions, warranties, specifications, and terms therein contained. Providing the wording of the policy is in order, and the amounts insured are sufficient, the policy holder may recover the value of the property destroyed. This brings us down to hard facts, for the policy is a contract and as such must be interpreted word for word and amount by amount; consequently it is essential to see that the amounts of the policy are sufficient, and correctly apportioned over the various items. One of the most important conditions of the policy (usually found on the back) is to the effect that on the occasion of a fire the claim must be made "having regard to the value at the

time of the fire." Now the value at the time of the fire may be the cost or it may be not, in all probability not, owing to market fluctuations; e.g., supposing a skip of wool had been taken into stock at a price of 24d. per lb., but at the time of a fire the price had risen to 30d., the insured is entitled to recover his loss on the basis of 30d., providing his insurance is sufficient. Because if he had wished, had no fire occurred, he could have sold it on the market for 30d. The same argument applies to buildings and machinery, except that allowance must be made for wear and tear according to the pre-fire state. The value for fire insurance purposes is found by ascertaining the ruling prices of the items destroyed, less depreciation, plus maintenance. It does not matter what was the original cost, whether more or less, but what does matter is the present basis. More often than not, the figures in the account books of a mill are seldom any guide as to the insurance value. The question of condition and maintenance is a frequent bone of contention, but is generally admitted by the insurance company's assessors where the insured are able to prove such. It is only right and just that those who have expended monies in keeping the machinery, etc., in an efficient state, should have the benefit of such, and should not be led away into agreeing to a fixed percentage allowance for depreciation. Another condition of a fire policy is that the responsibility of proof of loss rests on the insured party, hence an up-to-date inventory should be considered an essential feature in every factory.

The "Average Clause" in Policies

Before leaving the question of fire insurance, I should like to refer to one very important condition of all cotton mill policies, which is known as "the average clause," which reads as follows—

"Whenever a sum insured is declared to be subject to average, if the property covered thereby shall at the breaking out of any fire be collectively of greater value than such sum insured, then the insured shall be considered as being their own insurers for the difference, and shall bear a rateable share of the loss accordingly."

Its object is to compel people to insure to the full value. Let me illustrate how it acts. Supposing you have a room full of machinery, worth £8,000, let us say, and you only insure it for £5,000. If the policy is "subject to average," and you have a fire which does damage to the extent of £2,000, then you will only receive £1,250, i. e., five-eighths of the sum insured from the insurance companies concerned. You are deemed to be the insurer for the difference, and must bear the loss yourself, so that when the condition of average applies, it follows that in order to obtain the full amount of the loss when a fire occurs, you must insure up to the full insurance value. In spite of what I have said regarding the insurance values of buildings and machinery, it is now possible to insure for what it

known as "replacement insurance," that is to say, to insure on the basis of new for old. This kind of policy has been introduced since the war, owing to the fact that pre-war reserves for depreciation were insufficient to meet with the rise in costs. It is necessary for me to say that replacement insurance policies are granted on condition that the insurer shall actually rebuild or reinstate as the case may be; in not, then the insured is only entitled to the indemnity value as distinct from the cost of new.

Differs from Other Methods of Valuation

The procedure of a valuation for fire insurance purposes differs somewhat from the other methods of valuation, inasmuch as there are a few special features to take into account. It may appear elementary to say that it is not necessary to insure the value of land, but certain cases have been known, particularly where premises have been acquired with a high site value. It is seldom necessary to insure the foundations of buildings, but one must have regard to the liability of the ground floor to be damaged by falling masonry, brick-work and machinery. It is well to have in mind such items as outside signs and fixtures, electric cables, etc., which should be specially endorsed on the policy, as the insurance policy only covers what is within the buildings unless specially mentioned. Care must also be taken that items of insurance should be included under their respective columns on the schedule. In the case of weaving sheds, the occupiers are responsible in case of weaving sheds, the occupiers are responsible in case of loss for spinners' beams, skips and cases. It is well also to note such items as gas and electric meters, G.P.O. telephones, for the insured is responsible for same in case of loss. Having ascertained all the items of an insurable nature, the valuer then proceeds to price out the particulars, having regard to the conditions, etc. The inventory is then totalled up, a summary is made out, and the amounts are grouped and allocated on a schedule, according to the requirements of the insurance policy. The inventory thus prepared becomes a document of great potential value, as in case of loss it is evidence of what existed before the fire and from which a detailed claim may be made immediately. It is a point worth noting that the insurance company take no responsibility regarding the insurance amounts.

The Rating of Factories.

I will now pass to the rating of factories, which has received so much prominence by the passing of the Rating Act of 1925, and will receive much more prominence during the next few months. In the first place, the idea behind the theory and practice of rating is that the cost of services provided by local authorities should be equitably distributed amongst the ratepayers "according to their ability to pay," based on the annual value of the occupation of lands, buildings, and

premises. The grounds of objection are—

(1) That the property in question is unfairly or incorrectly rated.

(2) That the valuation list is incomplete by not including matters that should be in.

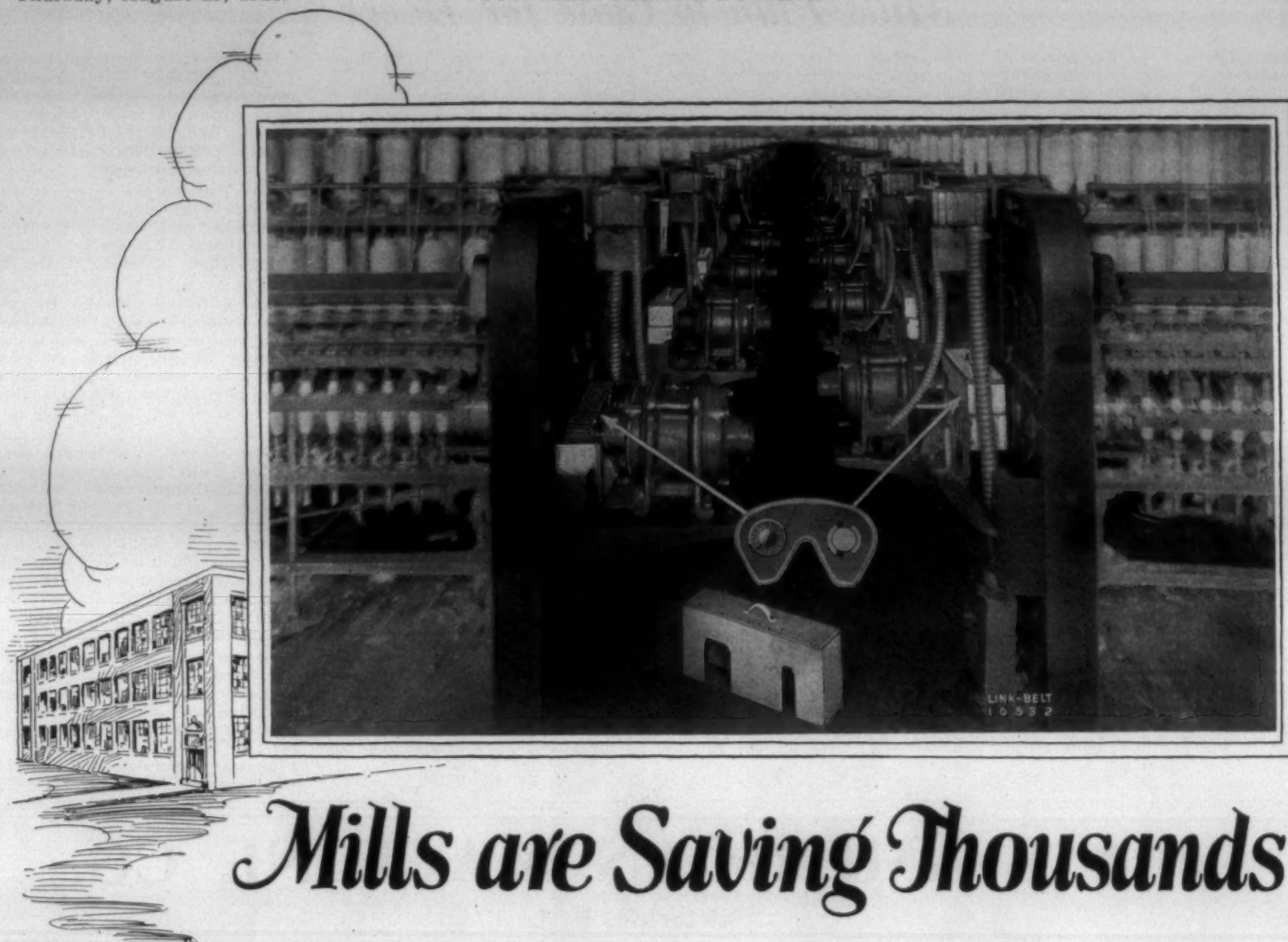
(3) That any matter in the valuation list is incorrect.

(4) That such a valuation list as is required by the statute has not been made by the overseers.

The annual value is found in practice by assuming what a hypothetical landlord taking one year with another, for the beneficial use or occupation of what is called a hereditament (i. e., a legal term for land, buildings, houses, mills, etc., in separate occupation), subject to the landlord bearing the cost of repairs, insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command that rent. Having found this rent, allowance is then deducted for probable annual average, cost of repairs, etc., the balance being the rateable or net value, i. e., the assessment value upon which the poundage is levied. As regards cotton mills, the hereditaments comprise the land, water rights (if any), the buildings, and certain items of plant known as power supply and landlord's fixtures (but excluding process or trade machinery). I can only give you an outline of what is meant by rateable plant, although the Act sets out to define it, but owing to ambiguity there are still elements of uncertainty as to its precise meaning. Briefly, then, the rateable plant concerning cotton mills comprises plant, machinery, and accessories for the supply of power to machines in any form whatsoever, such as steam boiler and engines, gas engines and producer plant, electric generating sets, cables, shafting, piping. It also includes heating, gas and electric lighting, ventilating and sprinkler installation, goods hoists and lifts.

Features of "Rating" Act

The leading features of the new Act are the reorganization of rating authorities throughout Great Britain and the definite exclusion of trade machinery. The former is of more concern to rating officials than to the public, but the latter feature will directly affect the ratepayers, inasmuch as it will involve alterations in practice as well as to cause a new valuation of the whole country to be made by the end of March 1929 and subsequent quinquennial periods. The elimination of trade machinery will not affect the rateable value of cotton mills, as the practice has been in the past to exclude machinery, but it will immediately affect the ratepayer, who is the occupier of premises where manufacturing processes are carried on, by virtue of the fact that his assessment will vary according to the amount of rateable plant is contains. It has also a general effect on the ratepayers at large, for if the assessment of factories and works are seriously reduced, then it means the rating authorities will have to levy a higher poundage and get their monetary requirements by that means.



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Textile Machines Driven with Link-Belt Silent Chain:

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MILLS like your own—having your problems to meet—turning out products similar to yours—are *substantially* money-in-pocket on their drives. The economy that is Link-Belt is no pittance—it's usually measured in terms of thousands.

A case in point. The Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga., a 43,000 spindle outfit. Investigated and adopted Link-Belt Silent Chains in 1918. 202 drives were used—192 as individual spinning frame drives—10 as grouped drives for looms. This mill realizes 108% on its investment yearly.

The net annual saving effected by Link-Belt Chains is above the \$5,000 mark. The items that go to make it up include a 4% production increase through slip-elimination, and negligible upkeep due to absence of belt renewals, less lighting expense, and less wear and tear on equipment.

This is not an isolated instance. It's but typical of very definite economies to be had when Link-Belt provides the drive.

The Link-Belt Textile Book, No. 625, tells of other interesting Link-Belt installations. You should have a copy. Write today.

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SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Mills Plan to Close for Week

Spartanburg, S. C.—Suspension of operations in cotton manufacturing and its allied branches of industry during the week of September 3 was forecast at a meeting of South Carolina manufacturers held here Thursday to consider recent developments within the industry.

Wider uses for cotton, particularly in the making of fine fabrics for clothing and in the constructions of State highways were considered also, it was said by George A. Sloan, of New York, secretary of the Cotton Textile Institute and general assistant to Walker Hines. Before leaving for New York, Mr. Sloan said that "the sentiment was generally expressed that the mills more are abandoning the unsound policy of producing to maximum speed without regard to demand."

"Apparently a great majority of the mills, both in New England and Southern States have taken action individually during the summer months to adjust their operating schedules more in accord with consumer requirements," said Mr. Sloan.

"The feeling was generally expressed that the mills more and more are abandoning the unsound policy of producing to maximum without regard to demand."

"Those present at the meeting individually announced their purpose to suspend operations during the week of September 3.

Referring to new uses of cotton in a statement following the meeting, Mr. Sloan said:

"It is indeed gratifying to see evidences of this new interest in your own community. Recent announcement that experiments in the use of cotton mesh are to be made by the State Highway Department on the Spartanburg-Union road is significant in two respects: These practical experiments will be important in demonstration and testing the value of a really new use for cotton, and in addition they will serve to stimulate further interest in the general usefulness and utility of cotton."

Promise of Progress.

"Such an attitude gives promise of constructive progress for the industry and for the many communities and hundreds of thousands of people who depend upon it for growth and prosperity."

The reaction to cotton as a fabric for wearing apparel, as reflected in numerous fashion magazines, Mr. Sloan believes, will be beneficial to other branches of the industry.

The Institute official discussed with the mill men the work of the New Uses section, informing them that requests for a million of the recent pamphlets on the advantages of longer sheets had been received.

South Carolina cotton manufacturers who were present for the business session and luncheon in-

cluded: John A. Law, V. M. Montgomery, W. S. Montgomery, J. A. Chapman, J. A. Chapman, Jr., W. S. Montgomery, Jr., H. A. Ligon, and W. P. Ligon, all of Spartanburg; Aug. W. Smith, E. F. Woodside, T. M. Marchant and Marshall Beattie, of Greenville; J. P. Gossett, of Anderson; Dr. W. C. Hamrick and W. P. Hamrick, of Gaffney; Alex Long and J. W. Kelly.

Returns to New York.

Mr. Sloan returned to New York shortly after the meeting. His statement in part was as follows:

"The discussions were not only interesting and helpful to those of us in attendance but of vital significance to the whole industry."

"One of the most encouraging factors discussed in the meeting was the increasing interest in cotton as a fashionable fabric. Throughout the summer we have noted the growing popularity of cotton. Fashion magazines have emphasized this."

"Vogue in June commented on the 'renaissance' of cotton; Harper's Bazaar in July welcomed the return of cotton; The Dry Goods Economist devoted practically its entire issue of August 11 to the 'growth of cotton in style favor'; the fashion editor of Woman's Home Companion writes on the 'New Style Value in Fall Cottons,' and many others, including Woman's Wear, McCall's and Delineator have very recently featured cottons."

"This trend is significant because it has reflected with surprising promptness the increased attention being given by mills, converters, finishers and merchants to variety in construction, delicacy in texture and to color and design."

"The popular conception of cotton is affected so directly by its prominence as a fabric for wearing apparel that this reaction should benefit other branches of the industry."

"The Institute, through its New Uses section, is constantly endeavoring to cultivate a better understanding of cotton and its many uses. Two of our recent efforts have pointed the way to further opportunities for the industry as a whole."

"The results of a careful study setting forth the advantages of longer bed sheets have just been published and distributed in booklet form. The responses from the industry, from wholesale and retail merchants and from individual representative consumers have been extensive and uniformly favorable. Requests for over one million copies have been received."

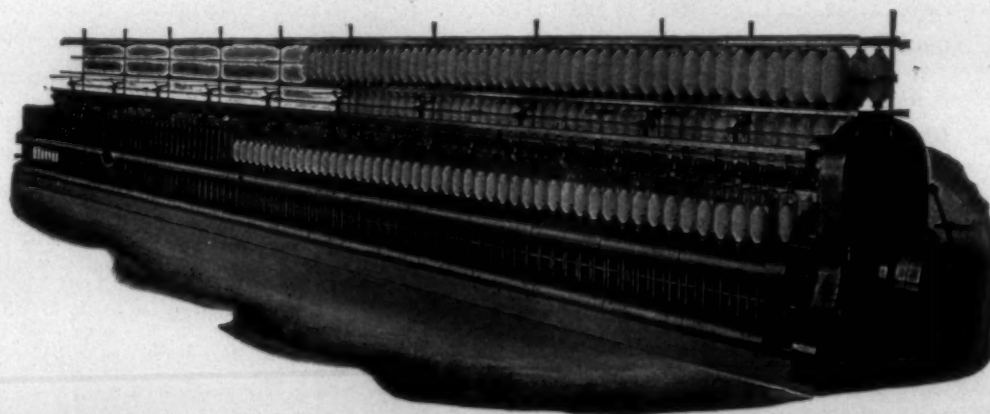
"Two months ago we noted a similar interest in cotton when a comprehensive study into the qualities of cotton was published. This report laid the foundation for further research into cotton adaptability to many and varied uses."

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

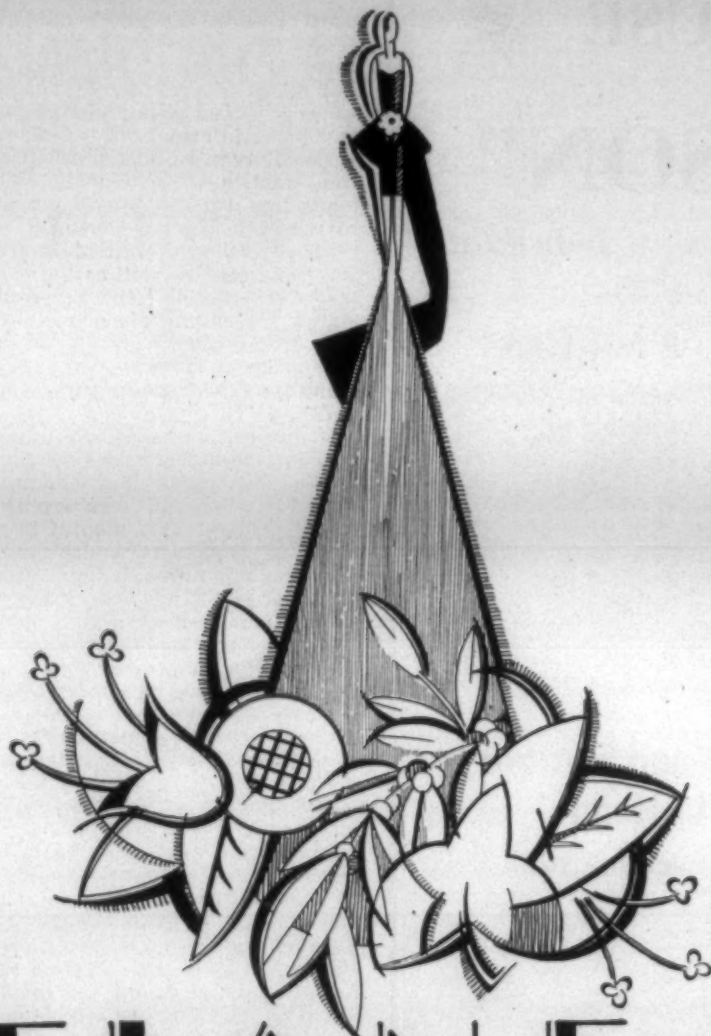
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Our machines are of Heavy Pattern and Rigid Construction to prevent vibration. Amongst the recent improvements worthy of your investigation are: Patented Cone Belt Fork, New Pattern Horse Head or Swing, Full Bobbin Stop Motion and many others. Our Frames are in successful operation in over 250 mills in the United States. Send for descriptive bulletin and list of users.

COTTON MACHINERY



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Never before has there been anything comparable to fabrics made from Celanese brand yarns. They are the outstanding textile creation of today... lovely to eye and touch alike...uniquely healthful...wonderfully durable... easily washed...non-shrinking and non-stretching...cosy in all weathers.

Celanese fabrics are playing an increasingly important part in modern dress...and in modern decoration. So varied are these fabrics in weave, in color, in design, and in finish that they lend themselves to practically every use...from lingerie to formal gowns, from bathing suits to window curtains. Their versatility is rivalled only by their practical beauty.

Celanese brand yarns are available in deniers from 45 to 300 and upward, delivered either on 5", 6", or 7" cops, or in skeins, or on spools or cones, or sized in skeins, dyed in skeins, or sized warps either on clients' beams or on our paper shells.

The services of our weaving, knitting, dyeing and sizing experts are at your free disposal at all times.

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— BRAND —
YARNS

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Works at AMCELLE (near Cumberland), Maryland

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CELANESE is the registered trademark, in the United States, of the Celanese Corporation of America, to designate its brands of yarns, fabrics, garments, etc.

1832

1928

THE HOUSE OF "ROBINSON"

**Creators of Distinctive Quality Lubricants
Since 1832**

Oils, Greases and Cotton Softeners

**Behind the salesman's call is 96 years of practical
experience, in the manufacturing of
quality lubricants**

The question is often raised, "Shall we manufacture for **QUALITY** and **UTILITY SERVICE** or for **PRICE** alone?" Is competition so keen that everything we do is measured in **DOLLARS**, without regard for business ethics? This has not proved true; The **SPIRIT** of **SERVICE** to one's **CUSTOMERS** is the **CORNER-STONE** or **SUCCESS**. In the final analysis, the whole control of the **QUALITY** problem in our complex industrial activity rests on the **FAITH** of **MAN** to **MAN**.

Our Quality Lubricants, and Spirit of Service, go Hand in Hand

May we have the pleasure of serving you?

Steam Cylinder Oils
Engine Oils
Machine Oils
Spindle Oils
Twister Ring Oils
Journal Compounds
Ball Bearing Greases
Turbine Oils
Motor Oils
Transformer Oils
Loom Oils
Twister Ring Greases
Cup Greases
Rub-Roll Apron Oils
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Important Facts About Rayon

In line with its practical effort toward raising the level of public confidence in business, the Better Business Bureau of New York City has issued the results of its experiences with the advertising of rayon in a bulletin sent to its members.

The Bureau's bulletin encourages the practice of letting the public know that certain individual trademarked products are rayon.

"The public is entitled to know the basic fiber as well as the trademark of a textile," the Bureau declares. "Successful distributors have found that fully accurate description make goods easier to sell and many are adhering to accuracy principles."

"Contrary to a belief held by some people," the bulletin says, "Rayon is not the trade-mark of any manufacturer or group of manufacturers. It is a generic word adopted by the trade, in 1923, to take place of the negative and unsatisfactory names, 'artificial silk' and 'fibre silk.'"

"The new name became popular and its general adoption was coincident with an increased use of the fiber. Following its successful use by manufacturers and retail advertisers, various branches of the government gave their approval to the term."

"The Bureau of Standards of the States Department of Commerce, for example, has published the following definition:

"Rayon—the generic name of filaments made from various solutions of modified cellulose by pressing or drawing the cellulose solution through an orifice and solidifying it in the form of a filament, or filaments, by means of some precipitating medium."

"This definition has also been adopted by the Committee of Textiles (D-13) of the American Society for Testing Materials."

"The Federal Trade Commission, in an official resolution, has placed the stamp of its approval on the use of the term 'rayon,' in the following words:

"The Federal Trade Commission hereby recognizes the term 'rayon' as meaning and properly designating the artificial silk products, the basis and chief ingredient of which is cellulose."

"The term 'rayon' is broad in its application; that minor differences in the method of manufacture, or even important differences, may exist and yet the resulting fiber is properly designated as rayon."

"There are four types of basic chemical methods or processes used commercially in making rayon, each producing a product somewhat different from the others:

1. Nitro cellulose or Chardonnet
2. Cuprammonium
3. Viscose
4. Cellulose acetate."

"Certain rayon manufacturers have designated their product by trade mark or trade name. A few well known examples are Celanese, Crown, Delray, Bemberg, Glanzstoff, Lolustra, Premier, Rhodiesteta and Tubize. The adoption of fanciful trade names to identify maker's

product is standard practice. The Better Business Bureau recommends, however, that the public always be informed that trademarked textiles are rayon when such is the case, within the meanings enunciated by government agencies."

"A statement made by any dealer or distributor, such as Bemberg is not rayon is inaccurate in the light of the definition of the United States Bureau of Standards. This is equally true of like statements about all other individual brand names of rayon fiber."

"Rayon is a distinct fiber just as wool, silk and cotton are distinct fibers. Rayon is a man-made fiber. To repeat, an improved rayon is still rayon just as a stronger, finer silk thread continues to be silk."

The Better Business Bureau has recommended previously that rayon, being a distinct fiber, should not be described as "rayon silk" or "silk rayon." If silk as well as rayon is present in an article it is accurate to describe it as rayon and silk; and it is desirable to adhere to this principle also when rayon is combined with cotton, wool or linen."

The bulletin goes on to say: "Certain fabrics have, through long usage, become associated with silk and might be said to imply silk. Their appropriation by another textile is not good practice. For example, the term 'satin,' which designated a silk weave when originated, has been used in connection with all-silk fabrics for so many years that satin is generally understood to be of silk construction."

The Bureau recommends that when satin is not all silk, accuracy requires at least that the textile used in the weave be named, as for example, "rayon sport satin."

Another term which denotes silk, unless otherwise explained, is velvet. A fabric of velvet weave but having a rayon pile with silk back is better termed, the Bureau says, as "Velvet: rayon pile, silk back" or where cotton is used instead of silk the description would read, "Velvet: rayon pile, cotton back." In the instance of so-called "transparent velvet," the Bureau recommends that "rayon" be included so the term will read, "transparent rayon velvet."

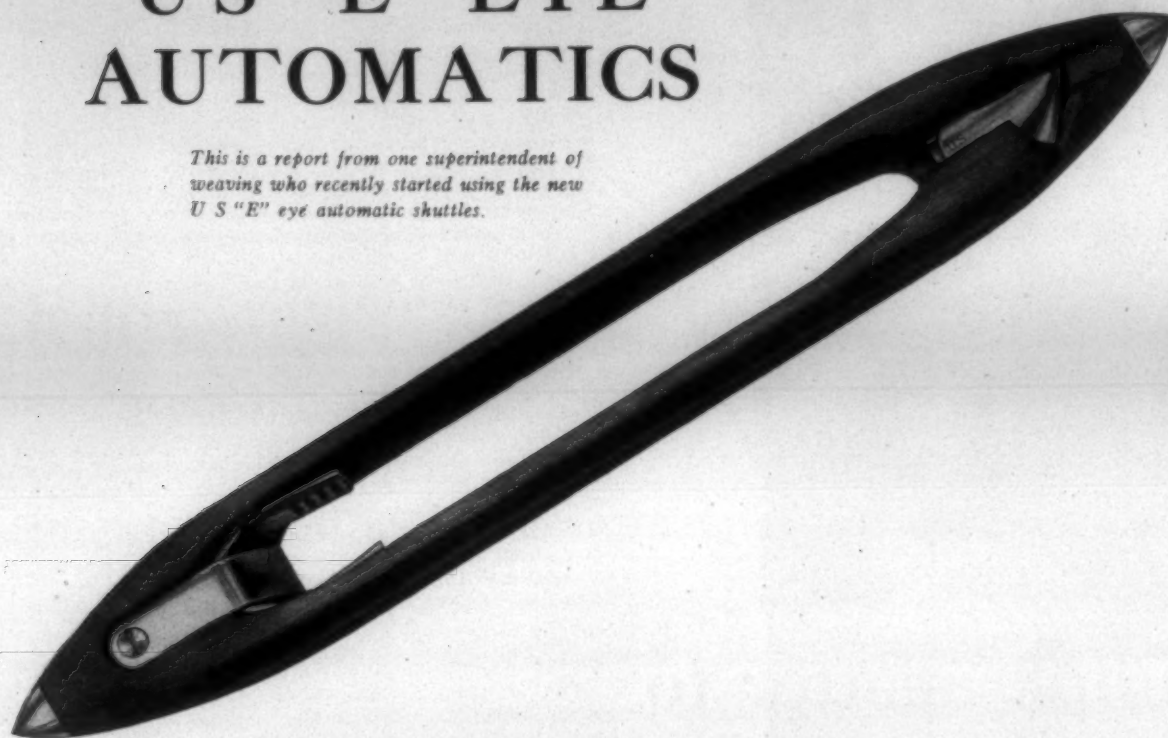
The terms "rayon satin," "rayon pongee," "rayon velvet," "rayon foulard" and "rayon taffeta" show that a fabric is of rayon content. This is not equally so with such examples as "Celanese satin," "Bemberg taffeta" or "Tubize pongee." For the public's complete information, the Bureau recommends that the word "rayon" be included as in these examples: "Celanese rayon satin," "Bemberg rayon taffeta," "Tubize rayon pongee."

"Rayon is an attractive fiber which has much to commend it. Its sale does not require such claims as: 'Looks like silk, wears like silk, washes like silk, but is not silk. Rayon can stand on its own feet without trading upon the good qualities and the established reputation of any other fiber."

20% Reduction in Seconds

Through the Use of U S "E" EYE AUTOMATICS

This is a report from one superintendent of weaving who recently started using the new U S "E" eye automatic shuttles.



Features that Make for Better Fabric

*Easy natural positive threading.
Freedom from mispicks — double
picks — cut filling.
Freedom from broken filling on the
transfer.
Filling gets down into the delivery
eye on the second pick and stays
there.*

Selling Agents for
APCO-MOSSBERG CORP.

All-Steel Loom Beam Heads
All-Steel Section Beam Heads
All-Steel Adjustable Beam Heads

Six years of development along similar principles are behind our "E" eyes. They are new but still not new. They are the fifth in line of a series of easy and positive threading eyes, each one of which has in its turn embodied additional features of value or emphasis on good points. Every detail for improvement suggested by weavers on all classes of filling has been incorporated in the new "E" eye. They will run cotton, wool, worsted, jute, silk, or rayon equally well. It makes no difference whether the yarns are soft spun or hard twisted. Tension can be controlled as in no other eye.

Can Loom Stops, due to Shuttle Imperfections, be reduced in your mill?

Over 30,000 "E" eye automatics are now running. Since we put these eyes on the market, over **eighty** mills have unqualifiedly approved and adopted U S "E" eye Automatic Shuttles for all replacements.

Send a sample shuttle showing your size, together with a filled bobbin of the coarsest yarn you are now running, and write, wire, or 'phone for yours today.

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Lighting Installations in Textile Mills

By H. J. Littlefield, Recently of the Engineering Staff, Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

(Continued from Last Week)

Jacquard looms, since they are so high, must in most cases be lighted by localized-general methods. Good illumination is a requisite because of the many warp controls and other moving parts. The usual method is to place units between face-to-face looms, at the beam ends, and as high as possible. If the headroom is very low, 100 watt lamps placed as close together as 6 to 8 ft. will give the most even distribution. Semi-direct and indirect lighting can be used to good advantage, as shadows will be eliminated and the good diffusion will allow light to reach all parts of the loom.

For inspection, a carefully installed lighting system, of course, is required—at least 9 or 10 foot-candles should be provided. This will enable the general tasks of the cloth room—checking, packing, casual inspection—to be carried on efficiently.

For minute inspection, some additional light is required on the inspection table. The amount of the light and the placing of units depends on many different conditions, such as the type of table, the color of goods inspected, the value of the cloth, and the amount of inspection. The simplest means of supplying this additional light is the hanging of a reflector over each table at a distance of about 3 to 5 feet. For flat tables, regular RLM Standard Dome reflectors should be used; for angle tables, some type of angle reflector that distributes the light fairly evenly over the table. If the inspection table is quite large, it may be necessary to use two units. Always consider the operators of the table and adjoining tables when installing local lighting, for the units must be so located that the operator never looks at the lamp in the course of her ordinary labors.

For close inspection, in addition to a local overhead light, part of the table may be made of translucent glass and lighted from beneath. This method shows up flaws in the material surprisingly well. Lamps larger than 100 watt should not be used for this indirect lighting, as a general rule; it is much better to have a number of lamps not more than 8 or 10 inches apart to give a fairly even spread of light.

In all inspection table work, the Mazda daylight lamp can be used in preference to the standard Mazda lamp. The former, which has a bulb of blue glass, gives a light which is much whiter and more like daylight than from the standard Mazda lamp. It should not be used, however, where close color discrimination is necessary. For work of this sort, there are available more accurate color-matching units, which will be described later in this article.

Silk and Rayon

The silk and rayon branches of the textile industry need good lighting to an even greater extent than do the cotton and woolen. The value of the product is usually

greater and an expenditure for proper lighting is good economy. The color of the threads is darker than in the case of cotton; therefore, more light is needed to see them. And a greater proportion of silk mills are located in northern cities and, as a consequence, the hours of artificial light required, due to earlier darkness and more bad weather, are greater.

For throwing frames, winders, and quillers, which do not make very exacting visual demands, general illumination of about 6 or 7 foot-candles is satisfactory, as this makes it possible to detect broken ends or spent spools. Special types of machines, or section where dark material is used continually, may make an illumination of 9 or 10 foot-candles necessary.

There are two general types of warpers used in the silk mill—horizontal and Swiss. When both kinds are located in the same mill, the whole system may be designed for the horizontal warpers, as these present the greatest difficulties from a lighting standpoint.

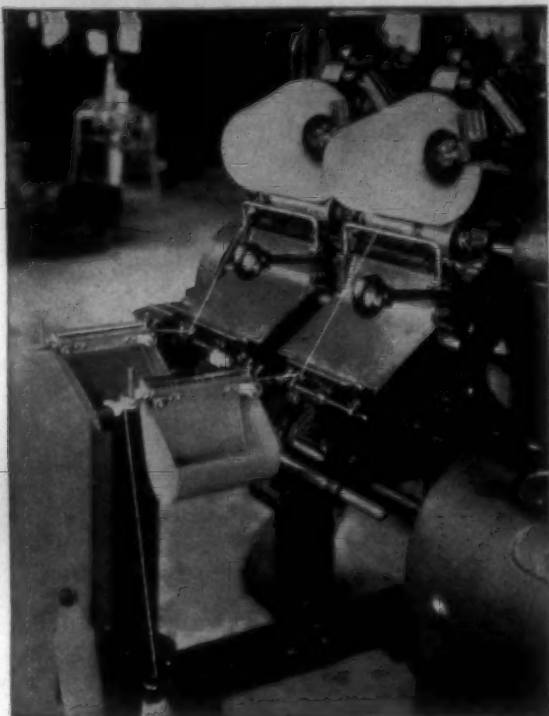
For the horizontal warpers, localized-general lighting is best. One unit should be placed over the reed, one over the beam, and a third above the creel. 200 watt Mazda lamps may be used. This location of units will eliminate the shadow of the operator when "beaming off." It may be necessary to make some adjustment in the mounting height of the units, as they are apt to be glaring to the operator because of the reflections from the rotating reel.

The Swiss warper is quite compact, as compared with the horizontal type, and does not require the same degree of care in the placing of the lighting outlets. The reel or beam is seldom over 3 feet in diameter, and hence not high enough to cast objectionable shadows. The reed is somewhat wider, permitting a greater distribution of threads, and the creel usually smaller and more compact. These factors combine to make a general lighting system, providing about 9 or 10 foot-candles, the most practical.

If the room is finished in light colors, and there are no overhead obstructions, indirect systems can well be employed. The good diffusion inherent in this type of lighting eliminates annoying shadows.

The problem of lighting silk looms is practically the same as in the case of cotton or wool. As the material woven in the silk mill is usually much darker, a greater intensity of light—about 10 foot-candles—is necessary. There is more complicated machinery found in the silk than in the cotton mill (ribbon weaving and Jacquard broad silk weaving). The machinery differs greatly in various mills, and in most cases must be individually studied, if it is to be lighted to the best advantage. Localized-general direct lighting and indirect systems are ordinarily used.

(Continued from Page 14)



It's a simple matter to collect the dirt

THERE it is, all the dirt the vibrating blades have removed . . . slubs, bunches, knots . . . cornered in the individual waste can that's slung under each Eclipse Yarn Cleaner. It's a simple matter to collect the dirt from a line of these waste receptacles. You can do it in less time than it takes to clean out a box or trough serving a group of working cleaners.

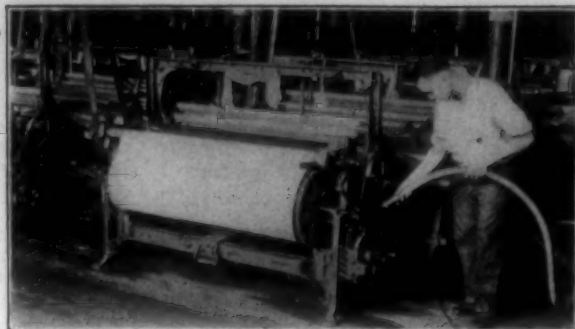
And when you let this new Eclipse be the "policeman of the Winder," you can bank on it nabbing every piece of foreign matter that comes jaunting along with your yarn. Incidentally, it's built stronger, simpler . . . and you'll find it considerably lower in price. Let us send you an Eclipse on trial . . . or give you a demonstration. Write us.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Makers of the Eclipse-Van Ness Random Dyer

Elmira, N. Y.





Cleans—

Every department in your mill Quickly and at less cost

Speaking of the triple-vacuum system a well-known mill man says—"It is a great convenience and has a great psychological effect on the help in keeping the mill cleaner and making working conditions much more enjoyable."

Here is a system that strips your cards automatically—4 at a time—without shutting off your power. It picks up every wad of waste and every speck of dirt *under and around every machine in your mill*. It conveys that waste direct to your waste house though the distance may be 1,000 feet or more and it delivers each grade of waste *separately* so that it can be neatly stored in its respective bins or in your waste bags. This is what the Cook-Goldsmith triple-vacuum system does, efficiently and well, and at a *saving* in cost of operation that pays for the equipment.

Let us analyze your mill and show you how much we can save you in the handling of waste. No obligations. The analysis costs you nothing. Just fill in the coupon below for full particulars, and mail to the nearest address.

Abington Textile Machinery Works

Abington, Mass.

Fred H. White, General Manager

50 Congress Street,
Boston, Mass.

Independence Bldg.,
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COOK-GOLDSMITH
PATENT
TRIPLE VACUUM SYSTEM

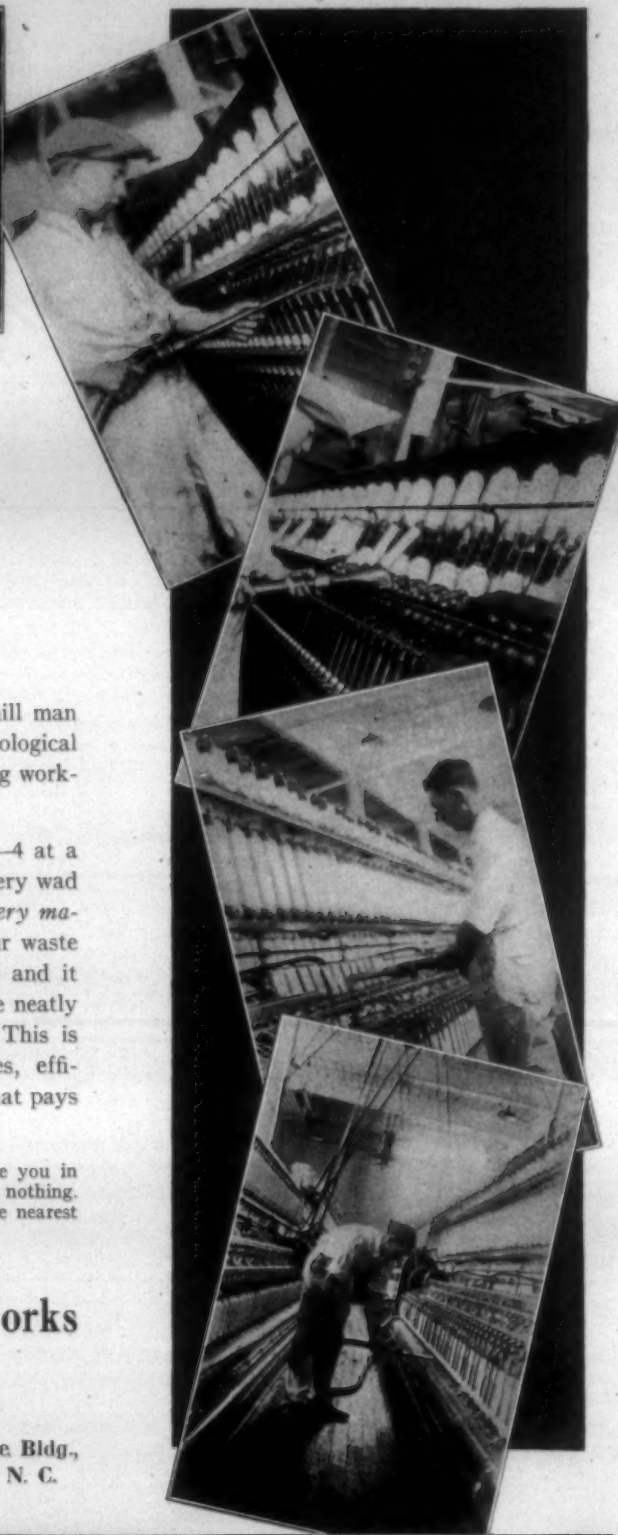
You may send me further particulars about your Triple Vacuum System.

S. T. B.-8

Name _____

Firm _____

Address _____



Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Answer to Slasher

Editor:

What is a good size recipe for 5 harness sateens requiring only about 3 per cent sizing. I beg to submit the following directions:

Corn starch, 115 lbs.; tallow, 16 lbs.; binder, 7½ Bs.; water, 186 gals. Bring to a boil and then boil not over one-half hour. Twenty minutes may be better—depending on conditions. Chemist.

Answer to Slasher

Editor:

Are cleats needed to start loom beam warps at the slashers. No. They are not needed if a slasher tender is careful to start the winding evenly by hand. P. D.

Answer to Weaver

Editor:

Which is the best system of lifting the harnesses when weaving sateens of 5 harness with under cams?

The answer is that some like the spring system the best. Others like the compound leverage system because it is cheaper to rig up. The spring system is preferred by the writer.

Old Mill.

Wooden Creased Rolls Slip on Pickers

Editor:

Picker wants a remedy for slipping wooden fluted rolls at the pickers on the feed aprons?

Try this for a remedy: Tack onto the wooden rolls at four different places, strips of leather one-half to one inch wide. This will act the same as a mud hook on an auto wheel and prevent slippage.

Expert.

Answer to R. M. B.

Editor:

I beg to be given enough space to show the other side of the question, viz: Why are experienced men at 40 years of age being "turned down." As a matter of fact, men of 40 years of age are not being turned down. If account were taken of the mill men in charge of mills and of mill departments, the figures would show that a very large percentage of men over 40 are in charge, North and South. Some superintendents are now in charge of mills and doing mighty good work at 63, 66 and 72 years of age. Referring particularly to the man I have in mind, of 72, be it said to his credit, he has been the salvation of a large plant which would have been junked long ago. The man at 63, I have in mind is holding down one of the largest jobs in this country, also one of the hardest.

Not many years ago a Southern

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

mill owner advertised for a young man to take charge of his mill. At first he would not hire an elderly man at all. But finally he hired a man well over 60 years of age, and that mill owner told the writer that he was a wonderful man," and a great success. He was on the job several years and resigned of his own accord, and later he died very happy to think that a very particular mill man had had unbounded confidence in him. It is the same old story, viz: that some young men are old men at 35, while some men are very young at 60.

Old Mill

Three Processes of Drawing vs. Two Processes

Editor:

I hear that some mills have three processes of drawing. May I ask when should a mill have three processes of drawing and when should it be two processes of drawing?

A. Q. S.

Slasher Lengths and Cloth Lengths

Editor:

When slashing 34s warp with cut marks at a length of 64 yards what should be the same when woven into cloth far length at the loom?

New Mill.

Cloth Changes

Why is it that cloth feels different by after it has lain in the grey in the cloth room for a few days.

That is: it has not the same feel which the cloth has at the looms, it feels better. Why is this?

K. R.

Indigo Dyeing.

Editor:

Will you please turn this over to some one who is a practical dyer of indigo dyes, who will furnish the following information:

What per cent of dyestuff to use on at least 4 shades of indigo, also the kind and per cent of chemical to use. I want most practical method of dyeing indigo using 12s or 16s cotton yarn.

How should I start a new tub and the reduction in per cent of each

chemical on second, third and fourth dyeing?

Can a better shade of color be obtained by using three tubs instead of one?

What to use and how to wet out warps to obtain good even dyeing?

Would the better quality dyeing in three tubs justify the investment?

The above information will be appreciated through your Practical Discussion Department or direct. Indigo.

Another One for R. M. B.

Editor:

R. M. B. asked the question as to why a young man was preferred for overseer rather than an old man around forty.

Now, there are many ways to an answer to this such as stockholders, managers, superintendents and relatives, who have the influence to give these young men their jobs and make it possible for them to hold them.

That is, if they have experienced men for their fixers and grinders, letting them run the mill and they act as bosses.

There are a lot of us who started in as young men and most of us as small boys, who worked our way up to being overseer.

But understand me, I am not against the young men, as I have a friend who is just 28 and manager of five cotton mills. He began getting his practical experience by learning to fix looms about four years ago. But if it had not been for his father-in-law, who is one of the controlling stockholders, he would not even be overseer now.

Thinking of him I recall a funny incident which happened in one of the mills he has charge of. The superintendent had a night superintendent on who was 22 years old, and where he got his practical experience I know not, but he sure had the practical end O. K. as I found out.

He was going through the spinning room one night and found some frames that the doffers had pieced up and left before the spinners could get to them to clean the scavenger rolls. So he said to the boss spinner: "Say, Tom, what caused those machines to be in that fix

with cotton all around those wooden sticks?"

Tom said the boys did it doffing. "Well," said the superintendent, "you tell those young fellows there will be no more doffing around here as long as I am superintendent." So you see he knew "his stuff." Maybe if the railroad authorities would take all experienced hands off such as engineers and put jelly-beans in their place as the cotton mill authorities do, business would be better and we would feel much safer.

"Brother, when 'Old Timer' said 'An acorn does not make a tree in a day,' he knew exactly what he was saying."

Boll Weevil.

P. S.—There is no man who can answer this question of R. M. B. as well as the man who employs young overseers, and I don't think you will hear from him.

Urge Larger Use of Cotton

Columbia, S. C.—The Cotton Products Extension Committee, an organization of cotton growers formed for the specific purpose of increasing the consumption of cotton goods, is meeting with splendid success in its efforts to arouse the people of the South to the importance of using cotton products wherever possible. Dr. Wade Stackhouse, chairman of the committee, said.

The committee has been devoting a great deal of attention to the container field, Dr. Stackhouse said, because it had found after a survey that the people of the cotton States had become somewhat negligent in insisting upon cotton with the result that other containers had made considerable inroads on the cotton sacks.

"We found," said Dr. Stackhouse, "that quite a number of large Southern cities were not ordering their cement in cotton sacks. These cities were glad to specify that their cement should come in cotton sacks after our committee had called their attention to the matter and had pointed out how important it was to the South to consume its own product.

"Likewise our committee found that many housewives had become negligent in the matter of requiring that their flour should come in cotton sacks. It was reported to us that the housewives in one area were buying most of their flour in other forms of containers. We made an investigation and found that the housewives were not buying it in other containers through choice but simply because it was being sent to them that way and they were not insisting upon the cotton sacks. Now that their attention has been called to it we feel sure they are insisting upon the cotton sacks.

"We have urged the laundries of the South to purchase their soap, soap chips, soda, starch and other

laundry supplies in osnaburg bags and we have during the past month received assurances from two of the largest laundry supply houses in America that they will push the sale of these laundry supplies in bags."

Spartanburg Mills Again Damaged by Flood

Spartanburg, S. C.—Damage to cotton mills in Spartanburg county from last week's flood was considerably greater than that in the high water of the previous week on account of the larger area over which rain fell and the depth of water sweeping down the valleys of the larger rivers. Several factories will be closed down for a few days and some for the time necessary to rebuild a dam. This loss of time will be one of the largest items in the toll taken by the waters, officials say.

Beaumont and Arkwright Mills, hardest hit last Saturday, were again flooded, this time not so badly. The financial loss was small at both places due to the fact nothing new had been put in the portions of the building flooded. The water at Beaumont was only 14 inches deep in the ground floor Wednesday whereas it was 56 inches deep there early Saturday morning. Water at Arkwright also was much lower than last week-end.

Workers cleared the Arkwright plant so work was resumed immediately.

Clifton Hit Hardest.

The worst damage was done at Clifton Mills on Pacolet river. The dam at Clifton No. 1, 11½ feet high with a seven foot apron and 135 feet wide, was washed away at 7:30 p. m., Wednesday. The water impounded in the pond rushed downstream and lowered the water above the dam five feet in three minutes. The water was so high on Clifton Mill No. 2, two miles below, the force of the new torrent swept through the wheel house, where power was generated. At one time both mills had been put out of commission for some time.

The D. E. Converse Company Mill at Converse escaped serious damage. The boiler room and wheel house were flooded, but the water could do little damage in these places. The mill was in forced idleness yesterday. On account of the high water the turbines would not work.

Glendale Mill was idle as workmen waited for the water to recede sufficiently for whatever repairs might be necessary. The boiler room was flooded to a depth of about 10 feet. The cloth room, also, was partially flooded. Eight hundred bales of cloth were in that room, and it is thought a part of them were damaged. A check had not been made last night.

Franklin Process Mill.

The Franklin Process Mill at Fingerville had its twister and weave rooms covered about three feet deep. This was about four feet lower than the water in the great flood of 1903. Damage to machinery was not great, according to

H. W. Kirby, president, because the water did not reach the working parts of the machines. Seven feet of water in the gin were not thought by Mr. Kirby to have caused much damage.

One dwelling in the mill village was covered to the roof. The river divides the village, but other houses were so high on the hills the flood water could not reach them. Some of the operatives had to be carried by automobile from Fingerville to Tryon on one side of the river and back on the other, a total distance of about 35 miles, in order to allow them to spend the night at home Wednesday.

Enoree Mill Damage.

The back wall of the engine room at Enoree Mill fell before the force of the water. The financial loss was said by R. Z. Cates, president, to be comparatively small. The river was much higher Wednesday and yesterday than it was last week-end on account of the fact heavy rains fell all day Wednesday at the headwater of the river.

Fifteen men, working feverishly all afternoon and night Wednesday, moved all warps from the ground floor of Fairmont Mill in anticipation of the water's rising over the first story. The river swelled only to within two feet of the mill, however. The cost of the labor was the only financial loss to the mill.

Fairmont Works Halted.

The factory stopped work Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Later in the day the water rose over the transformers of the Duke Power Company and washed away one of the three serving the mill village. The others were cut off during the night to avoid their burning out, and the mill village was left in darkness.

One hundred cords of wood belonging to the mill store were floated off.

Miscellaneous Damage.

Practically no damage was done at Chesne Mill in spite of the fact a little water ran into the boiler room. Saxon Mill, also, escaped appreciable damage.

Some new road at Drayton Mill was washed badly, but the mill itself and mill houses were uninjured.

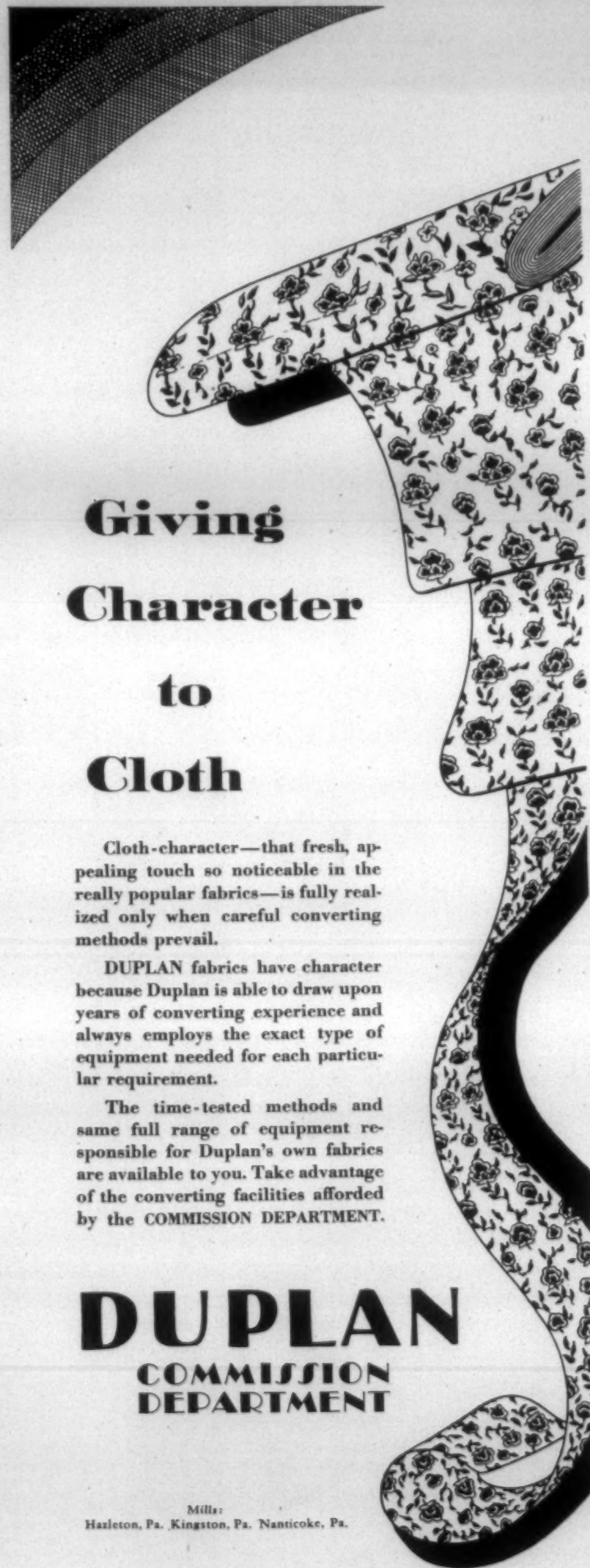
State Highway No. 8, passing through Lyman, was washed badly, but mill property escaped unhurt. It was feared for a time that the dam which impounds water for bleaching was going.

The water at Pacolet Mill, on the Pacolet river, was considerably down Friday. No damage to mill property was done there, although the river was at a high stage.

Whitney Mill escaped without appreciable damage. The State Highway passing a short distance below the dam was badly washed in the last two storms.

There were no reports of damage from other county mills, their locations being so high above nearby rivers the water could not reach them.

No estimate of the money lost was made by mill officials.



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New Method To Estimate Cotton Crop

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The policy and practice of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture with reference to reports of cotton conditions are explained in a written statement which has just been made public by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The statement tells in detail the method pursued in the formulation of the figures of probable cotton production. Prepared with special reference to the condition of the cotton crop August 1, it tells of various factors entering into the gathering of estimates and the compiling of the computations.

The statement follows in full text:

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has had numerous inquiries concerning the policy and practice followed in connection with the report of probable production of cotton indicated by the condition on August 1. Replies to these inquiries have been made and a summary, with some amplification of detail, is presented herewith for general information.

The acreage basis which the Board used in connection with its report of August 1 was computed in an identical manner to the method of computation used in 1927. The board published on July 9 an estimate of the acreage of cotton in cultivation as of July 1. For the purpose of the August 1 report, the board deducted from the estimated acreage in cultivation on July 1, for each State, an acreage equivalent to the ten-year average estimated abandonment in each State. This deduction was made because the board's interpretation of the reported condition of cotton is made in terms of yield per harvested acre.

On the first of August presumably the condition reported by correspondents related to the entire acreage in cultivation. The calculation of total production would be based either upon planted acreage times probable yield per planted acre, or upon acreage to be harvested times probable yield per harvested acre. The latter calculation is the more simple of the two, and it is for this reason that the board follows this practice.

In interpreting the reported condition of cotton on August 1 into terms of probable yield per acre the board followed the same practice followed in 1927. This involved the determination of the approximate probable weevil damage to the cotton crop for the season of 1928. It was in large measure due to such a determination last year that the board's estimate of August 1 was relatively close to the final ginnings of that crop.

Weevil Damage Average.

Contributory to the substantial accuracy of the August 1 estimate of 1927 it must be pointed out, however, that apparently factors other than probable weevil damage affecting the final yield per acre subsequent to August 1 were more nearly

average in 1927 than for a number of years preceding, or for that matter, than may be expected in any one year. The practice followed in connection with carrying out this policy has to do with the much discussed par system. There has been some discussion during the past months of what has been termed adjusted or flexible, pars, but a proper understanding of the board's policy and practice in the interpretation of condition into terms of yield per acre is possible without reference to a thorough understanding of the par system.

A proper understanding of the meaning of the word crop "condition" is basic, however, to a comprehension of its interpretation. A large number of crop correspondents are asked on each of several dates during the growing season to report upon a schedule their judgment as to the condition of cotton in per cent of a normal condition for that date. They are advised to make comparison not with the condition of last year or last month, but with a "normal" or "100 per cent" condition of cotton, which is stated as that condition of growth and virtually and relative freedom from insects and diseases which is expected in a generally favorable season. The reporter is instructed, in estimating condition, to take into consideration "not only the growth and appearance of the plant, but every factor within his knowledge which influences the probable yield per acre." The 100 per cent base against which they are asked to make comparison is that condition which promises not a bumper crop, but a full crop.

Appearance Deceptive.

An analysis of condition, weather data, and yield per acre, indicates that at the close of a long dry spell the cotton crop is often deceptive in appearance and promise of yield, and the resulting judgment of the crop correspondents concerning condition is under such weather influences too low when translated into terms of indicated yield per acre on the basis of average relationships.

On the other hand, a heavy growth of foliage due to ample or excessive rainfall is often likewise deceptive, and the resulting judgment of crop correspondents may over-state condition when transplanted into terms of indicated yield per acre. The stage of plant growth likewise often leads correspondent to under-state or over-state condition in terms of final yield per acre. This failure of correspondents' reports to accurately reflect potential yield under certain conditions is of course more pronounced early in the season than later.

The extent of this inaccuracy can not be measured exactly because of the factors entering into the equation, such as subsequent weather and subsequent insect damage, and these are often more important and therefore obscure the relationship. A constant reoccurrence, however, of yields greater than indicated by condition, say in years of dry July

weather, gives a general indication of the inadequacy of reported condition as affecting final yield.

The Crop Reporting Board does not expect correspondents to anticipate subsequent effects of weather, insects, and disease, upon the crop, but in its interpretation of condition into terms of probable yield per acre it must take account of outstanding factors of this kind which are capable of measurement and interpretation, even though these measurements may be only approximate.

In interpreting condition in terms of indicated or probable yield per acre the policy and practice of the board has undergone a considerable development since such statements were first made. Prior to 1915 no forecasts or statements of indicated production whatever was made by the department. The condition was published in general substantially as reported, with such helpful comparison as the ten-year average of the condition, and the condition in each of a number of prior years.

In 1915 the board began to interpret condition in terms of indicated yield per acre and indicated production in bales. In this interpretation at first only condition in preceding years and final yield per acre in the same year were considered. No attempt was made to evaluate the bearing of supplementary or modifying factors upon the relationship. The indicated yield per acre as published had as its basis the assumption that all known factors were considered in condition figures, and the subsequent influences upon the crop would be average. No attempt was made to estimate to what extent these subsequent influences would depart from average.

Weevil Dominating Factor.

Almost coincident with the inauguration of these statements of yield and production indicated by condition, the boll weevil spread rapidly over practically the entire remainder of the previously uninvaded portion of the cotton belt proper. It at once assumed the dominating role in the relationship of condition (particularly early in the season) and final yield per acre. Following this practice, a given yield per acre in each of two years would indicate substantially the same probable yield per acre, but if weevil damage were heavy in one year the final yield might be materially below the indicated yield.

On the other hand, if weevil damage were slight in the other year, the final yield might be considerably more than the indicated yield. The variation in the damage due to weevil was so pronounced that new averages, or relationships of condition to final yield were established each year. The board found itself in the unfortunate position of interpreting condition into terms of probable yield per acre in years of heavy damage on the basis of averages established during years of negligible weevil damage, and interpreting condition into yield per acre in years of light damage on the basis

of averages established during years of heavy damage. Such a situation led to statements of indicated production early in the crop season which were as likely to be misleading as helpful. Because of this situation, the board has found it necessary to devise methods of discounting weevil damage.

A number of important indicators of the extent to which influences upon the crop subsequent to a given data might be expected to depart from average, have been developed. First, a study was made of the extent of boll weevil damage in past ten years. The department has made inquiry of its crop correspondents since 1909 in February of each year of their judgment of the yield per acre in per cent of normal of each important crop and the reduction from a normal or full yield due to stated causes.

For cotton, one of these specified causes was the boll weevil. An analysis of the returns on cotton showed, first, that the damage due to boll weevil exceeded that of any other single factor in the variation in amount of damage from year to year; second, that in years of relatively heavy boll weevil damage crop correspondents apparently "charged the weevil with more than its just share of the damage," thus exaggerating this cause, and finally, that the damage imputed to the weevil in general assumed a cyclical tendency of recurring light and heavy damage of six to eight years in length.

By means of certain statistical treatment of these data, it has been possible to deflate the reported damage figures for the years of heavy damage and secure a roughly comparable series of damage estimates, by States, which have proven of great value to the board in its interpretation of condition. These estimates of boll weevil damage, just as the original series, show a cyclical movement of damage from boll weevil—for most States a year of little damage followed by several years of gradually increasing damage until a high point is reached, then followed by several years of gradually decreasing damage until another low point is reached.

Outlining Cycles.

In these series of data the board has a basis for an interpretation of probable yield per acre which will make an approximate allowance for the departure of probable weevil damage in the current season from the average relationship of condition and yield. In some years this may mean that a given condition, say, on August 1 may be expected to be associated with a higher yield per acre than in an average year, while in another year the same condition may be associated with a probable indicated by the relation of condition and yield in an average year.

It has been necessary to judge of the probable position of the current year in a cycle and study other years in relatively similar positions in the

(Continued on Page 26)

Georgia Association to Meet September 18th

Atlanta, Ga.—The Fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will be held on Tuesday, September 18th, at the Georgia School of Technology, in Atlanta, it is announced.

This organization is composed of the superintendents, department heads, and other operating executives of the Georgia cotton mills, and this will be the annual meeting, at which officers for the coming year will be elected. The semi-annual meeting is held in the Spring.

The meeting will be devoted to informal, round-table discussion of practical mill problems relating to the processes of spooling and warping, slashing, weaving and the cloth room. Frank S. Dennis, manager and superintendent, Consolidated Textile Corporation, LaFayette, Ga., is general chairman. Robert W. Philip, editor Cotton, Atlanta, Ga., is secretary-treasurer.

Frank E. Heymer, superintendent, Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., will lead the discussion on spooling and warping; while George S. Elliott, superintendent, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga., will conduct the slashing discussion. These subjects will be covered at the morning session, and Frank K. Petrea, superintendent, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., will lead a discussion on weaving problems which will occupy the afternoon session, including also some discussion on cloth room practice.

The meeting will be a one-day affair, adjourning on Tuesday afternoon. At 1 o'clock a "Dutch" luncheon, with entertainment, will be held in the new dining room of the college. The meeting will open at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, in the Chemistry Building.

Invitations have been sent to the Alabama mill superintendents to attend, and mill men from other sections also will be welcome, it is announced.

The discussion will follow the lines of the appended questionnaire. Each question has been specifically assigned to one or more men, and it is anticipated that much practical information relating to current mill practice throughout the State on each point will be developed. The questionnaire follows:

Spooling and Warping.

1. Have you improved the work of your warpers by making any changes in your stop motions?

2. What do you consider a maximum number of ends that can be safely run on a section beam for good work, taking warp and end separation on the slashers both into consideration?

3. Do you find any improvement in your weaving and seconds by using weavers' knots in spooling? If so, is this good effect lasting?

4. What have you done to offset the wear of the various parts of your spooler tensions?

5. What are the causes of soft places on beams, if the ends are lying a uniform distance in the

comb; and what, when beams are running off on the slashers, causes bunches of ends to run slack?

Slashing.

1. What is your idea of the proper covering for squeeze rolls on slashers? If woolen cloth, give weight per yard and length of blanket when starting. If worsted yarn, give thickness of cushion. Also, what do you think of the possibilities of cork and rubber for this purpose?

2. Is it better to pick up loose ends on section beams in slasher creels at any time, or to wait until the beam is doffed?

3. What has been your experience with automatic control in the slasher room?

4. Have you made any change in your immersion roll? If so, tell in what respects and with what results.

Weaving.

1. What, according to your experience, is the best method of paying weavers for cloth: (a) by the cut; (b) by the pound; (c) by the pick?

2. What makes cloth weave longer on one side than the other?

3. How do you keep bobbins in proper alignment in the shuttle to avoid broken filling?

4. In putting in the multiple system in the weave room: (a) how many bobbins per minute can a battery hand put in? (b) how many loom stops per hour can a weaver take care of? (c) how many bobbins of filling can be put in stands by filling hauler who takes up his own empty quills? (d) how much loss in production may be expected in changing to the multiple system?

5. When using a friction let-off on looms, which is better—rope or chain? If the chain, which is better, a round or flat link?

6. Do you have any suggestions as to a good method of reducing waste and cost in weaving hose and belting duck?

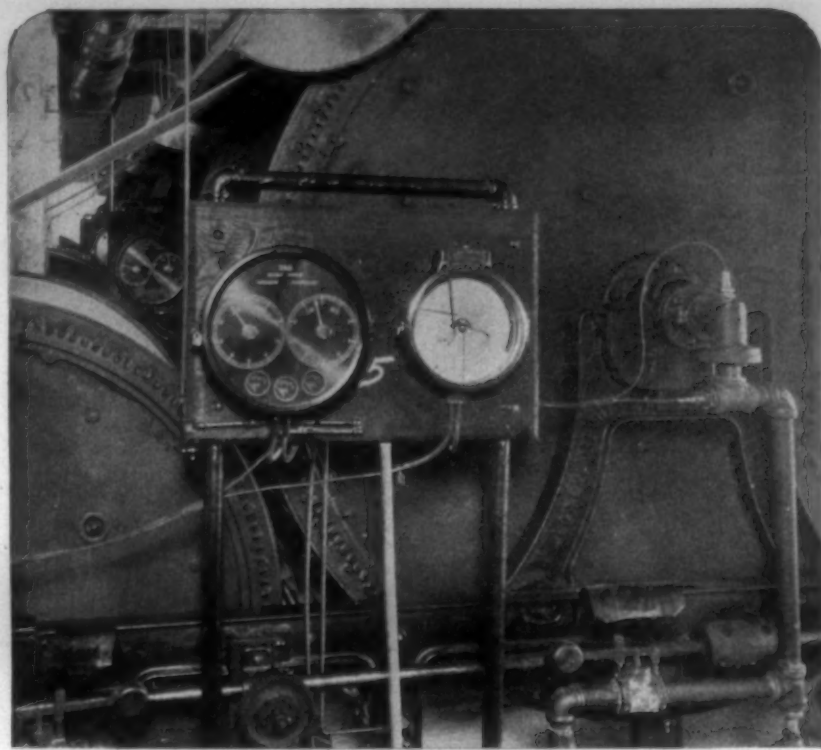
Celanese Corp. Lets Contract of \$300,000

Cumberland, Md.—The Celanese Corp. of America has let contract for the extension of the water filtration building, machine house, yarn and fabric warehouses, involving an expenditure of over \$300,000. Additional contracts for boiler and machinery houses and equipment to serve the new chemical units will be let at an early date.

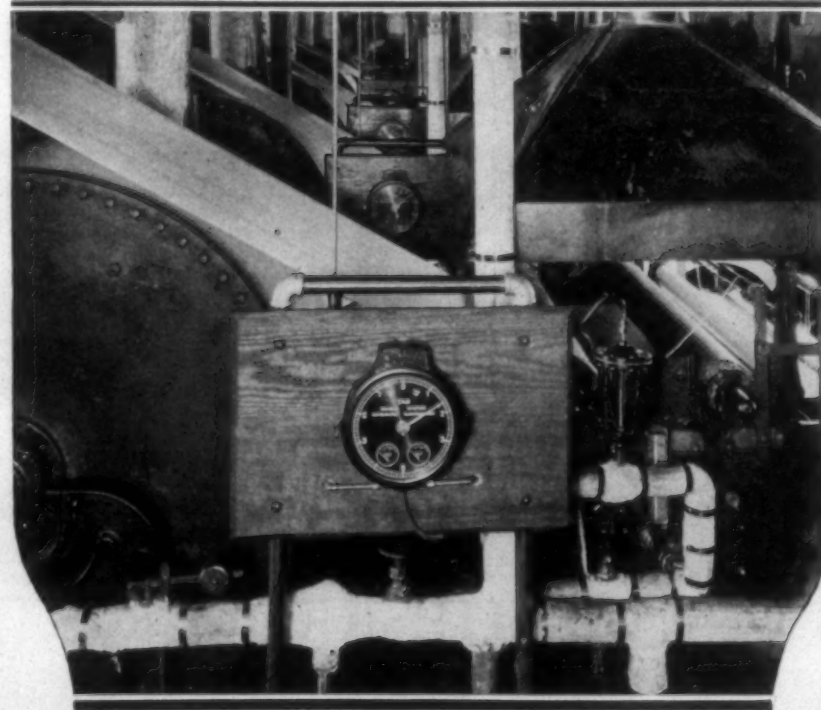
The new chemical unit will be completed the first week in September, a month earlier than contracted for. Extensions to the mechanical building, two cotton storehouses for the chemical department and necessary railroad sidings have been completed.

The new chemical units are to produce raw materials for the Celluloid Corp. The Celanese Corporation owns the controlling stock of this company.

The total number of operatives employed to date is 2,400, an increase of 500 since March 1.



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related control of temperatures in both drying cylinders, assuring uniform moisture content of warps on the loom.

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Sales of Cottons Hurt By Excessive Shrinkage

SALES of cotton cloths for dress and other purposes have been injured by excessive shrinkage, in the opinion of many consumers, who have been expressing their beliefs to editors of popular magazines and others in answer to questionnaires sent out to find why inferior grades of silk, rayon and other fabrics are preferred to more beautiful and more serviceable cottons.

There are many notorious abuses that have crept into the handling of cotton goods that are well known to finishers and to those who have employed them to finish fabrics on order. Unlike the many plants that finish goods to be sold under their own brands, the job finishers of the country have no brands of their own and do not, as a rule, sell goods to consumers direct. They are not directly interested in supplying goods that will meet all tests that may be set up by consumers or organizations representing them.

The finishers are well aware of the fact that many of the goods they finish will not serve dress or shirt purposes as well as other goods that come to them, but inasmuch as they are agents and not principals in determining quality that will protect or build up brands, they do their

full duty when they supply their client with exactly what he wants, in so far as they may do so honorably, or without becoming parties to commercial frauds. It is for this reason that they are sure the public will not blame the finishing industry for the continued offering of unmercantile goods, when it once becomes known who is responsible, and why excessive shrinkage of materials has become so general.

Laundrymen Protecting Themselves

In their highly organized efforts to protect themselves from loss through consumer complaints arising from their kind of service they apparently need no guardians, and as in the case of many other new movements in the business world, the laundrymen's protective movement regarding cloth shrinkage only embraces those things that affect their own business. They leave the defense of unmercantile goods to those who make them or order them made. They present their case in consumer and producer channels very plausibly, and what they do or not do has precious little interest in finishing channels until their work appears to discredit the work done by finishers.

While finishers and other produc-

ers co-operate in a degree with organized laundrymen or others who ask co-operation, it does not appear that they stand ready to assume all the blame for the ills that may be discussed co-operatively. Modern laundering methods probably induce quicker and more violent shrinkage in cloths of cotton than did the old home laundering processes.

Overstretching Cloths

There has been a great deal of overstretching of cloths in the finishing trade, and finishers contend that their customers get exactly what they order and know what they get. The use made of the over-stretched cloths by customers is none of the finishers' business, they think. If, modern laundering conditions result in violent shrinkage, excuses made that deal with price asked by retailers or those who sell the cloth, do not lessen the burden of the consumer, nor do they aid in making cotton goods able to withstand the competition of other textile materials. If overstretching is due primarily to mercantile greed, to desire to meet the cutting of prices for cloths and garments—then, as one of the leading converters says, "That is something else

again." That much of the overstretching of goods in finishing processes is due to what is called competition, but what most simple minded people call greed when they turn their backs on a retailer who misrepresents them, is not disputed by serious minded men in the cotton goods industry.

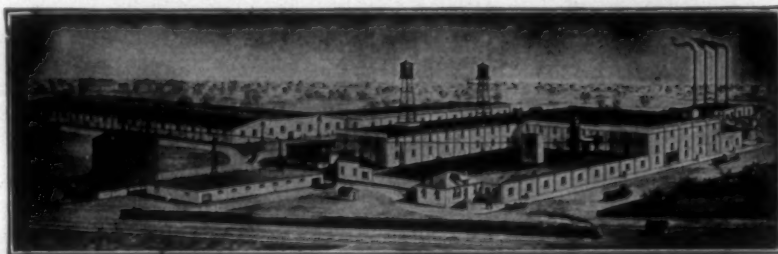
Shirt Manufacturers' Experience.

Shirt manufacturers' experiences in dealing with the problem of shrinkage have probably been more extensive and exhaustive than those found necessary in other branches of the business, and many finishers have participated in them. There are some manufacturers of shirts who use the same patterns on every kind of cloth they cut. As every variety of weave has its own percentage of shrinkage the maker of shirts who does not allow for it in his cutting produces many shirts that shrink more than they should in normal use.

To avoid complaints from their customers many shirt manufacturers test each cloth for shrinkage before cutting it, just as many of them used to test colors before they began to deal with concerns that will guarantee color fastness as a mat-

(Continued on Page 28)

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Steam Accumulators Help Production

WITH the introduction of the steam accumulator we have definitely entered upon a new era in industrial plant operation which is likely to result in a considerable improvement in productive efficiency where steam is used for power or for process work. One of the greatest handicaps to industrial productivity is the fluctuating demand for steam made by the various units engaged and the inability of the boiler plant to follow these fluctuations. Engineers have grown to accept this state of affairs as something more or less inevitable, and it is only recently that they have begun to realize that fluctuating steam pressure need not be tolerated any more than fluctuating voltage in an electrical circuit or fluctuating torque in a mechanical drive.

Almost all manufacturing processes are characterized by sharp variations in the demand for energy. In this respect it is almost invariably the case that the operation of the factory units gives rise to sudden sharp steam demands of short duration. In many cases, where a large number of units operate simultaneously, the demand on that section of the plant, as a whole, is sensibly constant, but, generally speaking, wide fluctuations in demand for steam are inevitable, and without some form of steam accumulator fluctuations in pressure are unavoidable.

Fluctuating steam pressure reacts in an interesting manner upon the productive capacity of the plant. Take, for instance, the case of a cooking or boiling operation in which several heat consumers draw steam from a common main. It will be appreciated that if the various consumers did not compete for steam the process would be completed in the shortest possible time. Where, however, the various consumers are brought into operation independently of each other the starting up of an additional unit invariably lowers the pressure in the main, bringing into effect the square root law in relation to steam flow through valves, etc., and thus lowers the rate of steam supply to all the consumers on the line.

The operation of dye kettles is a typically good example of this interaction between one unit and another, and adequate information is available to show that the effect is of considerable importance in relation to output. With the starting up of a dye kettle from cold large quantities of steam are demanded, and in the ordinary way this entails a reduction in pressure in the steam-supply main and a considerable increase in the time required to raise the dye kettle to the necessary temperature. As showing the significance of this effect, the writer has in mind the case of a dye kettle which, in the ordinary way, took ninety minutes to heat up and

ninety minutes to complete the operation. After a steam accumulator had been fitted the operation of heating up occupied only thirty minutes, due to the fact that an adequate supply of steam was available to meet the very heavy demand during the heating-up process, so that in effect, the time required to complete the operation was reduced by 33 per cent and the output of the dyehouse increased by a corresponding amount. Many similar results could be quoted. Where, again, steam is required for power in the direct production of goods, as, for instance, in a steelworks, the speed of operation of the forge hammers, steam presses, etc., and the magnitude of the blow or the intensity of the pressure on the ingot is directly dependent upon steam pressure, and where the steam pressure fluctuates these fluctuations have a very considerable effect on the rate of output.

All steam generators suffer from the difficulty that a considerable time intervenes between the firing of the coal and the actual production of steam at the superheater outlet, as the heat has first to be generated by the oxidation of the combustible substances, this heat transferred through the walls of the heating surface, and steam produced by ebullition from the mass of water circulating in the boiler. Because of this time-lag between the demand for steam and its fulfilment,

the steam generator, of whatever type, is quite incapable of meeting the instantaneous demands made by the majority of manufacturing processes. Assuming, for instance, that all conditions are normal, and that a sudden demand for steam is made by the manufacturing plant, the immediate effect of this is a reduction in boiler pressure, to overcome which the rate of firing is increased. Due to the factors above indicated, however, a very appreciable time must elapse before the increased rate of firing becomes effective in restoring the balance of steam pressure, by which time the peak-load demand for steam may have gone off, with the result that steam must be blown off to the atmosphere.

Apart from these purely physical conditions, the steam boiler has the further limitation in respect of its capacity for dealing with fluctuating demands in that it has only a very limited overload capacity. For instance, if we assume a boiler having a normal evaporation of 50,000 lb. of steam an hour, this may give 62,500 lb. of steam an hour as a continuous overload and for a period of a few minutes a rating of 65,000 lb. an hour might be attained once the rate of firing has been increased to correspond to the increased rate of steam demand. An overload capacity to this extent is, however, quite inadequate to meet the demands

(Continued on Page 28)



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D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

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Associate Editor
Business Manager

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The Situation

IN the cotton column of a New York paper we noticed the following paragraph:

Pierce Rucker wired Rucker Bros. from Greensboro.: "Crop doing well. Don't let anybody fool you. This is a big crop and it will be moving in two weeks."

In the same column and almost immediately following we read the following, giving an entirely different opinion:

Prof. John A. Todd was on the floor of the Cotton Exchange this morning. Dr. Todd is an English cotton authority and head of the Liverpool cotton service of Liverpool. He has taken a trip through the Cotton Belt covering all States except Alabama and firmly believes next Government report will be reduced. He says that he will not be surprised to see the final outturn under 14,000,000 bales.

When the cotton market made its sharp break on the day following the Government estimate a market forecaster who has had an unusual record of accuracy wired as follows:

Break in market caused by false rumor put out by Chicago speculators relative to error in Government report. Hold long position as expect sharp advance.

Three days later the same forecaster wired:

Sell May cotton short, making additional sales on any rally. Keep this position until May cotton reaches 14 cents per pound.

When another three days had passed and the market had advanced about half a cent the same forecaster wired:

Advise taking long position and holding same for an advance of 150 points.

Here we have two experienced cotton men who have made trips over the belt with the result that one predicts a crop of at least 16,200,000 bales, while the other says that the crop will be less than 14,000,000 bales.

Here we have one of the most successful of the forecast bureaus shifting its position twice within a period of six days.

Under such circumstances who is there that can have any fixed opinion upon the cotton situation?

The truth is that it is very seldom that a reliable opinion of the size of the crop can be formed before September 15th, and this year it will probably be October 1st before a definite opinion will be justified.

There is no doubt that the cotton crop has made a phenomenal and unusual come-back during July and August and that in most sections the plant is exceedingly well fruited.

History shows, however, that cotton planted in a wet spring deteriorates very rapidly in September and seldom produces a large yield per acre.

It is also true that the bad stands of June still exist even though not as plainly visible as when the cotton plants were small.

Before a large crop is assured there are four danger points that must be passed:

(1) The possibility of more than normal deterioration as the result of sappy growth in the early summer.

(2) The possibility of greater boll weevil damage than that for which the Government has made an allowance.

(3) The possibility of an equinoctial storm reaching Texas and Mississippi.

(4) The possibility of an early frost.

When and not until all of these dangers have been passed can anyone safely depend upon a crop so large as to seriously depress the price of cotton.

We have often called attention to the fact that a cotton crop is the

number of acres multiplied by the yield per acre.

Starting with 46,695,000 acres, the Government has already reduced their figures to 44,900,000, and we believe that by reason of unusual abandonment as the result of spring rains they will later issue a revised estimate of 44,000,000 or less acres.

With a bad start and with 6 per cent worse stands than last year, as reported by the Government, we can see no reason to anticipate more than a normal yield per acre.

The Government has said that based upon 44,900,000 acres and a yield of 152.5 pounds of lint per acre, the crop will be 14,291,000 bales.

It seems to us that 152.5 pounds of lint, which is slightly less than was produced in 1927 with almost ideal weather conditions and an open fall, is a reasonable expectation, and if that figure is later multiplied by a smaller acreage figure, a smaller crop will result.

It appears to us to be advisable to await September developments before taking a position upon the bear side.

Odenheimer Explains

IN our last issue we commented upon statements made by J. L. Anderson and S. Odenheimer before the Committee on Capital and Labor of House of Representatives of Louisiana and quoted extracts from the stenographic record of that hearing.

Mr. Odenheimer writes us that he was not correctly quoted in the record when it made him say that he had seen children of four years of age working in cotton mills and that he had said "14 years old."

We are pleased to make this correction as we are aware of the fact that stenographers often make errors in reporting hearings of that kind.

According to Mr. Odenheimer his reply to the statement of J. L. Anderson that he could show many children of six and eight years of age working in South Carolina cotton mills, was as follows:

Mr. S. Odenheimer: Every word you say is the truth and I agree with you, but you make the very argument that I should have made in favor of killing this bill. You say that the State of South Carolina is one of the greatest industrial States in the Union. That is true. You also say they employ little children from six years up. I have seen them fourteen years old.

Mr. Odenheimer says in his letter to us:

In the heat of an argument, one is not always able to choose the correct words, and in reading it over, I find that my words may be construed literally.

I hope you will find time to read over everything I said before that committee, and you will no doubt come to the conclusion that I was under a great mental strain, because I realized how much depended on my winning before that committee.

There was no intention, nor could it have been my purpose to say anything before the committee, or anywhere else which is not in strict accordance with the truth.

We know that in the heat of debate "one is not always able to choose the correct words," and a

study of the full record of the hearing convinces us that Mr. Odenheimer, in his efforts to keep his own arguments from being confused, by side issues, appeared to agree with J. L. Anderson.

The statements of Mr. Odenheimer were unfortunately worded, but we are convinced that he did not intentionally misrepresent labor conditions in South Carolina.

For J. L. Anderson who is a minister and member of the Louisiana Legislature we have the utmost contempt.

When he said that he had seen children of six and eight years of age working in South Carolina cotton mills and that there was no compulsory school attendance law in that State he made a deliberate and wilful false statement of facts.

When a minister like J. L. Anderson "bears deliberately false witness" against his neighbors in order to carry a point in a debate, the faith of the public in the ministry is weakened and the cause of religion suffers.

Straws

IT has been noted recently that each time cotton advances more buyers enter the market, and we note the following comment in the cotton goods column of the New York Journal of Commerce on the morning following a recent advance:

Yesterday's buying movement was unexpected, and while it was largely confined to a few houses it had enough force to confirm the oft repeated belief that buyers are about ready to put down their business and will accept a cotton advance and any sign of firmness on the part of sellers as a signal to go.

We also note the following report relative to cotton goods for automobiles:

New York, Aug. 16.—Greater activity in the automobile industry is reflected in increased consumption of cotton tire fabrics during the first five months of this year, according to statistics compiled by the Rubber Association of America, Inc.

If tire production continues at this rate throughout the rest of the year this branch of the industry would consume about 20 per cent more cotton fabric than in 1927. Based upon the Rubber Association's reports, consumption of cotton tire fabric by the entire industry exceeded 237,000,000 pounds.

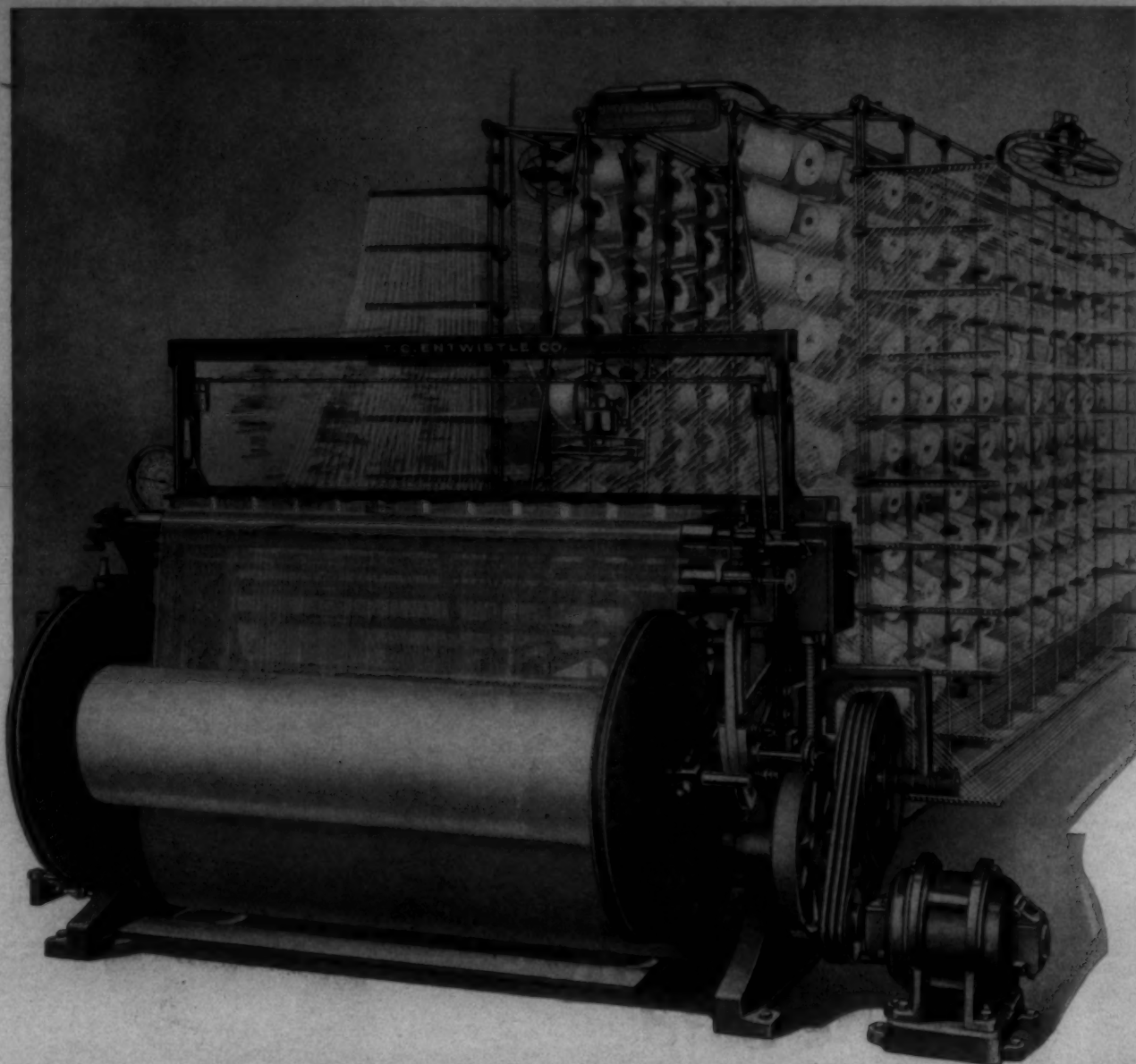
As also having a bearing upon the situation we quote the following from a statement of the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York:

Exports of cotton cloth last year were approximately 10 per cent larger than in 1926 and the largest for any year since 1922.

David Clark To Make Tour of Cotton Belt

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, will leave Sunday night for St. Louis, Mo., where he is to make an address on August 28th, to be followed by another address at Guthrie, Okla., on August 30th.

Mr. Clark expects to return through Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi and will write for the Southern Textile Bulletin his observations upon the cotton crop prospects in those States and in Oklahoma.



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"Now, we come to the question of spools," remarked the mill agent to the assembled board of directors. "Unfortunately for our profits, we have in the past considered spooling only secondary. In consequence, I fear that we have not kept pace with the great improvements made in spools.

"Some months ago," he continued, "I gave a small order for Lestershire Fibre Spools. Several machines were equipped with them. I can now report on results.

"Lestershires effect economies in spooling not obtainable otherwise. The production of the Lestershire-equipped machines is better in quality also.

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Personal News

Thomas Morrow has accepted the position of superintendent of the Marsh Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

Otto D. Redden has been appointed overseer spinning at the Dallas Textile Mills, Dallas, Texas.

R. P. McAbee has accepted the position of overseer of No. 3 and 4 weaving at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

L. C. Fox has been promoted from head loom fixer to second hand in No. 1 weaving at the Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

I. L. Lane has been promoted from second hand to head loom fixer at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

A. C. Clark, from Lockhart, S. C., has become night overseer carding at the Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

L. W. Radford, overseer carding, Hartsell Mill, Concord, N. C., accompanied by his wife was a recent visitor to the Bulletin office.

J. A. Thompson overseer spinning, Canton Mill No. 1, Canton, Ga., is taking a vacation, and with his wife and son, called at the Bulletin office, Monday.

L. W. Green has resigned as superintendent of the A. A. Shuford Mill and the Highland Cordage Company Hickory, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

J. H. Goings, of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Fieldale, Va., accompanied by his family, has completed an extended tour through New York and other Northern cities.

S. L. Bolton has resigned as overseer spinning of the Dallas Textile Mills, Dallas, Texas, to become superintendent of the Haleyville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

F. L. Still, superintendent of the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C., and the Apalache plant of the same company, at Arlington, S. C., will hereafter devote his entire time to the Victor plant.

Joseph A. Zens, who recently resigned as treasurer and general manager of the United Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., has returned to Milwaukee, his former home, has not announced his future plans.

B. W. Bingham, formerly general manager of the Tellico Cotton Mills, Tellico Plains, Tenn., but more recently with the Oconee Spinning Spinning Company, Delano, Tenn., has become night superintendent of carding, spinning, spooling and warping at the Loray plant of the Manville - Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Geo. F. Becknell has resigned as superintendent of the Marsh Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

H. E. Bates, formerly superintendent of the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C., and prior to that superintendent of the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greer, S. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Arlington, S. C.

J. E. Sirrine, well known mill engineer of Greenville, S. C., has been elected a director of the Atlanta and National Bank, of Atlanta. Mr. Sirrine is also vice-president of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, Chiquola Mills, Honea Path and a director in the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, the Piedmont and Industrial Mills, F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company and the Union Bleachery.

Greene Quits Pacific

Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer of Pacific Mills for the past 21 years, has announced his retirement from that company preparatory to engaging in the formation of a new organization which he will head. At a meeting of the board of directors of Pacific Mills, Alfred E. Colby, who has been assistant treasurer of Pacific Mills since 1919, was elected treasurer and a member of the board of directors to succeed Mr. Greene.

The Textile Exposition

(Greenville Daily News)

This is the year of the biennial Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville's unique and justly celebrated contribution to the textile industry. Few events of the kind have been so eminently successful from the beginning as the Southern Textile Exposition has been, and is encouraging to know that the 1928 show will be the largest and best patronized of all. So great has been the demand for space that the exposition has had to add another wing, and even that will not take care of the requests for participation.

The exposition will be held during the week of October 15, the most delightful season of the year in this part of the country. It will bring many people to the city and section who have not been here before, and of course attract a number of old-timers. The show has been one of the best agencies of introduction the Piedmont section of the Carolinas has employed. One of the lucrative by-products has been the education of people from other sections as to what progress this region is making industriously.

Not only Greenville but the whole Piedmont section should feel a proprietorship in the exposition because it is of tangible testimonial to the development of the textile industry in the South.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lexington, N. C.—The Grimes Fabrics Company has completed installation of additional looms, giving the plant a total of 144. The company manufactures broad silks.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Installation of machinery in the plant of the Yarns Corporation of America will be begun this week. The company is to process and dye rayon yarns.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, which recently purchased a tract of 240 acres adjoining its present mill, is expected to erect an additional plant, but has made no official announcement of its plans.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Dixie Throwing Company, recently incorporated here by Norman A. Boren and R. C. Kelley, will install equipment to throw, spin, warp, wind and weave silk, rayon and cotton.

Alexandria, Va.—Harry Aronsohn Throwing Company, 21 Market street, Paterson, N. J., plans to establish a silk throwing plant here. The building is to be erected by local men and leased to the mill company.

High Shoals, Ga.—It is likely that the High Shoals Manufacturing Company, which was burned some time ago, will be rebuilt within a short time. It is understood that the company will erect a three-story building and install 10,000 spindles.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—Robert & Co., Inc., engineers and architects, Bona Allen Building, Atlanta, Ga., opens bids August 30 for mill units for Adrian Knitting Mills; cost \$350,000; including main building, boiler house and 2 warehouses and mill village; brick walls, reinforced concrete foundation; steel, concrete and maple floors; tar and gravel roof; sprinkler system.

Greenville, S. C.—The Southern Weaving Company has let contract to the Gallivan Building Company for building a weave shed, 60x154 feet. The company manufactures fabrics for brake linings and has been handling a large business.

Stockholders of the company last week voted to increase the capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000, the additional capital to be used in financing the enlargement.

Durham, N. C.—The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company has begun work on an extension of its building and will add eighteen full fashioned hosiery machines to its equipment as soon as the building is ready. The machines already have been ordered. Cost of the expansion is expected to be around \$200,000. The expansion will give the Golden Belt more than fifty full-fashioned machines.



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Wilmington, N. C.—It is reported that the Nebel Knitting Mills, of Charlotte, are to establish a branch plant here.

Kingsport, Tenn.—The Kingsport Silk Mills has acquired a 5-acre site and will erect a building 180x165 feet and install silk weaving equipment.

Sevier, N. C.—The Sevier Knitting Mills, recently organized here, will install 26 knitting machines and 7 loopers for making men's seamless hosiery.

York, S. C.—J. T. Hedrick, of Lexington, and J. E. Jonson, of York, who last week purchased the Neeley and Travora Mills here, as reported, expect to incorporate the new company as the Travora-Neeley Mills, Inc. Mr. Johnson, who has been general superintendent of the mills since they were built, is expected to continue to manage them.

Monroe, N. C.—The Piedmont Mills were declared solvent and not subject to bankruptcy by Judge Webb in the Federal Court at Charlotte last week, the judge having signed an order dismissing the petition for receivership that had previously been filed by three creditors of the mill. Before the hearing upon the petition, Judge Webb was given sufficient evidence of the mill's solvency to cause him to dismiss the petition.

Thomasville, N. C.—Carolina Underwear Company, organized by W. H. Peace and A. H. Ragan for the cutting and manufacture of men's, women's and children's undergarments, has started operations, with W. T. Peace as manager. Only six machines are being operated at present, but an expansion is to be made in the immediate future.

Hemp, N. C.—At a meeting of the creditors of the County Moore Mills, held in Charlotte, it was voted to ask that the mill be placed in receivership and that J. R. McQueen, Lakeview, N. C., and J. R. Maurice, of Eagle City, N. C., be appointed receivers. The mill is said to owe approximately \$175,000. The company operates 96 looms on fine novelties. W. W. Cowgill, of Pinehurst, is president.

LaGrange, Ga.—The LaGrange plant of the New England-Southern Mills here, the Hogansville plant at Hogansville and the Stark Mills, also of Hogansville, are to be purchased by the Hillside Mills, if negotiations now under way are carried out. Stockholders of the New England-Southern Mills are to hold a special meeting in Boston on September 19 to vote upon the sale of the three plants. The three mills, including mill supplies, are to be purchased by Hillside Mills for \$1,500,000, according to Albert L. Scott, treasurer

of New England-Southern. The plants have a combined equipment of 56,984 spindles and 333 looms.

Covington, Va.—Fiske-Carter Construction Company, Greenville, S. C., general contractors for plant for Industrial Rayon Corporation, advises that main building will be 332x727 feet; one-story with saw tooth roof, with exception of one end, which is 22x332 feet, 2 stories and basement; standard mill construction; concrete foundations; brick walls; steel frame, wood roof; pulp storage building 50x180 feet, 1 story, brick and steel construction; power house 121x131 feet, brick and steel construction; mass preparation building, 55x145 feet, 5 stories.

Cotton Goods Exports

Exports of cotton cloth from the United States during 1927 amounted to 565 million square yards, according to an analysis of Department of Commerce data published in the Cotton Textile Bulletin by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

Exports of cotton cloth last year were approximately 10 per cent larger than in 1926 and the largest for any year since 1922.

"The Philippine Islands, Cuba and Canada continue to be the largest foreign markets for American cotton goods, accounting for nearly 41 per cent of the entire volume of exports," the Bulletin states. "The Philippines took 88 million square yards; Cuba too 80 million square yards; and Canada, 63 million square yards.

The importance of New York as a center of the export trade is indicated by the fact that cotton cloth was the largest single item in exports shipped from this State in 1927. New York led all other States in the value of export shipments. Exports of cotton cloth were valued at \$48,795,283, or more than 62 per cent of the value of all the cotton cloth shipped out of the United States during the year."

Fall Meeting S. T. A.

Greenville, S. C.—J. M. Gregg, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, was a visitor at Textile Hall for a conference with the officers of the Southern Textile Exposition, which is to be held here October 15th to 20th. The two organizations are working in close cooperation to make the Exposition a success.

Mr. Gregg stated that the October meeting of the Southern Textile Association would probably be the largest ever held. Friday will be special day at the Exposition.

A rough outline of the program is as follows: Registration, beginning at 9 a. m., regular business session 10 a. m. to 12, Association luncheon 12:30. The afternoon and early evening will be devoted to visiting the Exposition.

At the morning session interesting speakers will be heard. It is the intention of the officers to confine this meeting to helpful and practicable suggestions. The sole theme

will be new ideas and improved methods.

Mr. Gregg also stated that during the week the officers of the Arkwrights and the Master Mechanics would hold meetings, particulars of which will be announced later.

The following committees for show week are announced:

Advisory: R. W. Arrington, chairman; M. O. Alexander, E. A. Franks, G. D. Fryfogle, J. H. Huff, L. F. Kelly, H. E. Littlejohn, A. B. Adkins, P. McGarity, T. A. Sizemore and F. M. Tidwell.

Automobile: Guy B. Foster, chairman; L. P. Batson and DuPont Guerry.

Exhibitors: A. D. Oliphant, chairman; T. S. Jackson, Jas. W. Vaughan, Jr., and W. P. Vaughan.

Finance: George Wrigley, chairman; Thos. I. Inglesby, L. M. McBee,

Jr., David L. Norris, J. H. Spencer and John R. White.

Reservations: Milton G. Smith, chairman; D. R. Dickson and Hampton Smith.

Visitors: Lee C. Harris, chairman; W. P. Conyers, Alester G. Furman, Sr., John M. Holmes, Edwin Howard, Noland Meyers, Hext M. Perry, J. A. Piper and Walter Woodward.

South's Production of Full Fashioned Hosiery Comparatively Small

Although production of full fashioned hosiery in the South is gaining steadily, it is as yet only a small proportion of the total produced in the United States. In a survey of full-fashioned hosiery equipment of

the country, the Daily News Record, of New York, carries the following dispatch from Philadelphia:

"With the full-fashioned hosiery equipment in operation in the South and machinery under contract for installation, Southern manufacturers will have a potential production of around 2,000,000 dozens a year by the end of 1928, according to estimates of Philadelphia manufacturers, whose figures are said to have been obtained from machine interests fully conversant with the present and nearby status of the full-fashioned industry from the strictly mechanical standpoint. If the estimates are approximately accurate, it would appear that the South as a division still would be producing less hosiery than the Berkshire Knitting Mills alone and not quite as much as the remaining output in Pennsylvania.

"A survey as of January 1 accounted for about 10,000 full-fashioned machines in the United States and Canada, the Dominion being credited with 180. A statistician supplying the figures from the survey says 65 per cent of the total equipment is in Pennsylvania, almost 41 per cent in New Jersey, a trifle less than 10 per cent in the Western division. These figures may be subject to some revision by the end of the year. It is stated the Textile Machine Works in Reading is building 80 machines a month and is practically so'd ahead to March. A person speaking with some knowledge of the company's activities says there is no doubt it is sold into 1929 and that production is around 80 machines a month.

"It is estimated that about 40 per cent of all the equipment is of 39 gauge machines. Some of this is being scrapped, some little of it adapted to the knitting of men's silk half hose and a great deal is devoted to the manufacture of Bemberg hose, so that the increase in production of women's full-fashioned silk will not be as large as would appear at first blush. Reports of manufacturers to the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce indicate they are turning off around 15,000,000 dozens a year, but they are not representative of the whole industry, some manufacturers filing no production reports."



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New Method To Estimate Cotton Crop

(Continued from Page 18)

cycle to determine the extent to which subsequent changes were due to unanticipated weevil damage. This study has been supplemented by a study of the relationship of winter weather and spring temperatures and rainfall in determining the probable extent of weevil damage in the current year.

Entire reliance, however, is not placed upon this cyclical study and allied data, for the board has for a short term of years gathered data concerning the early months of crop growth which gives some indication of the extent of weevil infestation.

Special inquiries have been made of crop correspondents concerning the number of weevils present compared with the same date the preceding year, and in a usual year.

Inquiries have also been made which relate to the infestation as a percentage of full infestation. In addition, field statisticians of the board, have made counts of weevils found in fields and of punctured and unpunctured squares, which are measurements of infestation. In this work they have been assisted by a number of selected correspondents in a number of important key States. Evidence of this nature has been used to gauge the probability of relatively light or heavy unanticipated damage from boll weevil in the current season.

Increased in Number.

These various measurements have been increased in number and in thoroughness and it is hoped that they will eventually serve as a basis of relatively accurate measurements of probable weevil damage. While the major portion of variation of final yields from yields indicated as

of a given date is due to variation in weevil damage the board has made studies of other facts which affect the relationship of condition to yield per acre. They have been gathering for four years information on the stage of plant growth, such as the average date of planting, the average date to a stand, the average date of first bloom, the average date of first grown bolls, etc. In its interpretation of condition into probable yield per acre in 1927 some slight allowance was made on the basis of these data, where the evidence was conclusive. The greatest departures from the basic assumption of average influence upon the crop after the first of August in 1927, however, were those which were based upon the study of probable weevil damage.

In its report covering the condition and probable production of cotton as of August 1, 1928, similar data utilized by the Crop Reporting

Board. A warning, however, is sounded to those who have been led by the relative accuracy of the August 1 report of 1927 to assume that the board has developed methods which will result in every year in a forecast based upon condition on August 1 substantially in agreement with the final ginnings. As previously stated except for the allowance for probable weevil damage and for some slight allowance for stage of plant growth, and for the effect of outstanding weather conditions during July, the board last year assumed that the factors influencing the development of the crop after August 1 would be average. It appears that these factors in 1927 more nearly approximated average conditions that may be anticipated in one year after another. Some deviation in the final outturn from the forecast of August 1 due to departure of these other factors from average must be anticipated.

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MARKET

Textile School Installs New Equipment

To economize in the time usually required to make jacquard designs, the Textile School of the North Carolina State College has installed a "Saentis" enlarging camera. This machine facilitates the enlarging and making of textile designs and at the same time produces accurate results. Its value is recognized by the trade and is being used by some of the largest silk and cotton manufacturers and will therefore be of much value to the students of the Textile School in their work in jacquard designing.

Two Trutint units have also been installed in the dye laboratory. These units are precision apparatus for producing North skylight or Northern light, and are the result of much research in the research laboratories of the National Lamp Works. They will be of considerable value to the textile students when making color matchings on yarns and fabrics.

Begin Work for Standard Looms

Spartanburg, S. C. — Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Spartanburg, will begin work on the Standard Looms, Inc., plant this week, it was announced. The structure will cost approximately \$145,000, and is expected to be ready for operation February 1.

Plans have been made to begin grading work this week the contract having been let to Elliot & Son, of Spartanburg.

The plant is to consist for the present of three buildings: a foundry, an assembly or manufacturing building, and a connecting structure. The foundry will be 350 by 108 feet and will be of steel frame with metal sides and roof. The pickling and snagging department will occupy the greater part of the building. The connecting building will house the storage and shipping departments. It will measure 350 by 108 feet. The manufacturing or assembly plant will measure 380 by 142 feet and will have a total area of 53,960 square feet.

The concern is the first of its kind to come South and is backed by various Southern manufacturing men with Isaac Andrews, of Spartanburg, president.

New Mills in the South

(Greenville Daily News)

According to figures compiled by D. H. Hill, Jr., of the Southern Textile Bulletin, South Carolina ranked fourth among Southern States during the first seven months of this year in acquiring new textile plants. North Carolina was first with 22 new plants, Alabama second with 15, Virginia third with 12, South Carolina fourth with seven, and Georgia and Tennessee fifth, with six mills each.

While this is not as good a showing as South Carolina would desire, it is nevertheless an indication that our well developed textile industry

is expanding. It is to be expected that Alabama should have much success in obtaining new industries in view of the development of great hydroelectric power in recent years, together with the aggressive campaign to attract new plants that has been put on by the Alabama Power Company. It was only a short time ago that North Carolina was complaining because it was receiving so few new textile mills, and now it leads Alabama. What seems to be happening is a fluctuation in the various States from year to year, and South Carolina is holding to an average that is consistent with its area and population.

What is of most importance to the Southern States right now is not the obtaining of new textile plants so much as a general improvement in the industry as a whole. When existing mills curtail a month or so in a year they may offset the production of two or three new mills. If the mills could be kept running and wages increased, for more benefit would accrue to the average textile community than is derived from the establishment of a new mill or two.

Spinning Less Active in July

Washington. — The Census Bureau's analysis of conditions in the cotton spinning industry for July shows:

Active spindle hours for July totalled 6,258,620,372 or an average of 176 hours per spindle in place compared with 7,247,726,545 and 203 for June this year and 8,042,790,747 and 219, for July last year.

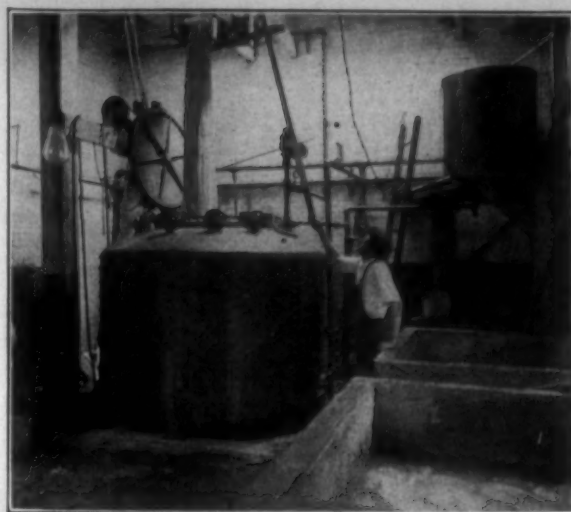
Spinning spindles in place July 31 totalled 35,542,120 of which 28,228,024 were active at sometime during the month compared with 35,749,944 and 28,624,488 for June this year and 36,728,086 and 32,311,802 for July last year.

The average number of spindles operated during July was 28,351,621 or at 79.8 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 31,569,503 and 88.3 per cent in June this year and 36,399,306 and 99.1 on July last year.

New Shirt Factory

Wadesboro, N. C. — Wadesboro and Polkton men are organizing a \$100,000 company to manufacture shirts, and will establish a plant at Polkton. Representatives of the two towns met Monday night and perfected plans for a \$100,000 company to manufacture men's high grade shirts and athletic trunks. The plant is to be located in Polkton, eight miles from Wadesboro, and will be named the Polkton Shirt Company. H. B. Allen and W. H. Liles, of Wadesboro, and R. G. Austin, of Polkton, are incorporators.

The company has acquired a modern two story brick building, 50 by 90 feet, located in Polkton along State highway 20 and the Seaboard Air Line Railway. All the latest type machinery will be installed, and when in full operation, the plant will give employment to more than 100 people.



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Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

Sales of Cottons Hurt By Excessive Shrinkage

(Continued from Page 20)

ter of course and contract. As nearly all shirts are sold before being tubbed, to preserve the finish of the cloth that enhances their sale, they shrink at the first laundering. The amount they will shrink is known to every careful manufacturer and he makes allowance for it in his patterns. As for others—well, they meet a price appeal, perhaps, or they sell anything they can get away with.

There are a great many customers of job finishers who send their gray cloths for processing to those finishers who will give them the most stretch and who are willing to guarantee to them the return of a certain percentage of yardage on the basis of finishing charges. In other words, finishers say that some part of the abuse known as "shrinkage" has become so wide-spread in recent years because of competition for the processing contract has been permitted to degenerate to the place where the finisher's customer does not care how much the overstretched goods shrink after he has sold them, provided he secures a low finishing charge and can sell his goods at a profit against the man who has some conscience in his business. Finishers who have talked of the conditions that exist are emphatic in saying that they have nothing to lose by any publicity given to the subject of shrinkage

as they all concede that prices have become unremunerative and that overstretching to secure lower finishing costs is at the bottom of a large part of the consumer complaints of excessive shrinkage.

Large corporations and large mercantile establishments that have established brands on cotton goods lines that have become very valuable, have been listening closely for some time to consumer reactions to their use of cotton goods. They have been putting out cloths that will not shrink unduly, and before putting their brands on the new cloths that come to them, they make sure about shrinkage as they do about color fastness. One large printer even goes so far as to have all model garments made from his goods laundered thoroughly at a public laundry to determine the extent of shrinkage and color fastness after the goods are made up.

If this is true of the policies of large corporations whose quantity production is the basis of their profit, the far-seeing finishers who have worked for years with the creative converters of the country declare that the latter cannot afford to sponsor any goods that will not stand all tests consumers may ask. In fact, many of these merchants are more scrupulous than all others in this regard, and they are not the men who haggle about prices for finishing provided they get what they want. Those who are giving trouble are those who assume it to be necessary, in meeting competition, to start by securing low finish-

ing charges from the overstretching of cloths, and by paying no attention to the constantly growing consumer objection to cottons because of "shrinkage." — Journal of Commerce.

Steam Accumulators Help Production

(Continued from Page 21)

usually encountered in a manufacturing process, as the momentary demand may easily reach 200 to 300 per cent of the total normal capacity of the boilers installed. In manufacturing plants the inadequacy of the steam generators to meet the requirements of the plant has in most cases led to the installation of far more boiler-heating surface than is actually required to supply the average demand of the plant. Apart from the above, there is the further important consideration that a steam generator cannot maintain a high operating efficiency with a fluctuating load, as the attention of the firemen is entirely devoted to the hopeless task of meeting a variable load with inadequate equipment instead of being confined to the adjustment of the draught and the adjustment of the fire to give complete combustion with the minimum of excess air.

In the majority of manufacturing processes high-pressure boiler steam is employed for driving prime movers, pumps, etc., and, in certain cases, for carrying out parts of the process, while low-pressure steam is

utilized in other sections of the plant, notably where heat is utilized for cooking or boiling. Wherever a primary and secondary load of this nature exists, a steam accumulator can be installed with the greatest advantage to act on a by-pass line between the high-pressure and the low-pressure mains. The average demand of the process plant is supplied continuously through the by-pass, and when a peak load occurs the accumulator commences to discharge, as required, over a pressure range represented by the pressures in the high-pressure and low-pressure steam mains, the thermal energy stored in the accumulator being recovered by a ebullition and the formation of steam under a falling pressure. For the sake of argument, assume an accumulator having a storage capacity of 50,000 lb., equivalent to one hour's steaming of the boiler above considered. This accumulator may discharge at any of the following rates, depending upon the nature of the demand and the dimensions of the connecting piping:

50,000 lb. of steam an hour for a period of one hour.
100,000 lb. of steam an hour for a period of 30 minutes.
200,000 lb. of steam an hour for a period of 15 minutes.
600,000 lb. of steam an hour for a period of five minutes, and so on.

The rate of supply of steam with an accumulator is, in fact, dependent only upon the rate of demand. In the case indicated, where a boil-

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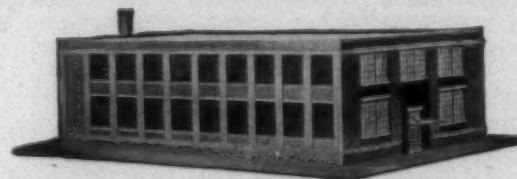
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er of 50,000 lb. of steam an hour is used as a basis for comparison an overload capacity of 30 per cent might be sustained for a few minutes once the rate of firing has been increased to correspond with the increased rate of steam demand, but with the accumulator above suggested an equivalent increased rate of steam supply amounting to 200 per cent or 300 per cent or more of the average demand could be made instantaneously if required. This marks the essential difference between accumulator plant in relation to the boiler plant and steam-accumulator problems which confront the industrial engineer in connection with steam supply and distribution. Apart from this, the use of the steam accumulator has a material effect upon the efficiency of the boiler plant with which it is associated, as it enables steam to be generated at a sensibly constant rate for prolonged periods, thus enabling the boiler-house staff to devote their whole attention to running the plant as efficiently as possible—Manchester Guardian.

Cotton: Low or High?

The Department of Agriculture, in its first forecast of the season based on conditions August 1, estimated the 1928 cotton yield in the United States at 14,291,000 bales, an increase of 40.3 per cent over the 12,955,000 bales harvested in 1927. The Government's figure was considerably lower than the trade had anticipated. Some of the private estimates, previously issued, indicated a yield of approximately 15,000,000 bales. It is possible that the Government's figure is too low. But in 1923, for instance, the trade in August estimated the crop at 12,000,000 bales, whereas the Government's forecast was 11,516,000 bales and the actual 1923 harvest was only 10,140,000 bales.

With these facts as a basis, The Business Conditions Weekly of the Alexander Hamilton Institute undertakes a discussion of the cotton situation. Its proposition is that whether the 1928 cotton yield will be larger or smaller than the Government's forecast will depend upon weather conditions during the remainder of the season. At the present time, it says, the outlook is for a larger crop because growing conditions since August 1 have been favorable. The Government will issue its second forecast on September 8, which will throw further light on the probable size of the 1928 yield. The third forecast will be issued on October 8, the fourth on November 8, and the final forecast on December 8.

Five times during the past nine years since the end of the war, the actual cotton yield has exceeded the Government's August forecast, while four times the actual yield has fallen short of the August forecast. As shown by the following table, the largest increase in the actual yield over the August forecast was 18.7 per cent in 1925. The largest decrease was 14.8 per cent in 1922.

Assuming, however, that the actual 1928 cotton harvest will be ap-

proximately the same as the August forecast, the total supply available during the coming season will be only slightly larger than that of the past season because the reduction in the carry-over in the United States will practically offset the increase in the yield. The carry-over at the beginning of August totalled approximately 2,575,000 bales this year as against 3,762,000 bales last year, a decrease of 31.6 per cent. The total supply during the coming season, including an estimate of imports, thus promises to total 17,191,000 bales as against 16,878,000 bales last season, an increase of only 1.9 per cent.

There are indications, however, that consumption in the United States during the coming season will be curtailed, and that consequently the supply will exceed consumption by a wider margin than indicated by the increase in the 1928-29 supply over that of 1927-28. Cotton mills produced an excessive quantity of cotton goods during the past year. Mill stocks at the beginning of August were over double the quantity held a year ago. Unfilled orders for cotton goods declined and stocks on August 1 were more than sufficient to fill all orders on hand. Production of cotton goods, as indicated by consumption figures for raw cotton, was smaller in 1927-28 than in 1926-27, but dealers and consumers stocked so up heavily in 1926-27 that buying fell considerably below the smaller output in 1927-28. It is probable that further curtailment by cotton mills will be necessary this coming season before the industry is again on a sound footing.

In regard to exports of cotton from the United States, there is no apparent reason at the present time why England, Germany, France, Italy and Japan, the chief consumers outside of the United States, should need to buy more cotton this coming season than during the past year. Foreign consumption of American cotton, which represents about 65 per cent of the total quantity of American, Egyptian, and Indian cotton used abroad, amounts annually at the present time to about 8,500,000 bales. In 1926-27 when cotton was cheap, foreign countries imported from the United States over 2,000,000 bales in excess of their requirements. This surplus was reduced by less than 1,000,000 bales during the past season and, consequently, foreign countries have a sufficiency still on hand to meet requirements during the coming season without increasing their takings from the United States over last season's takings.

The present outlook is, therefore, that cotton prices during the coming season will average lower than during the past season, due partly to a somewhat larger supply and partly to a probable decrease in distribution. No serious price slump is likely to occur, however, unless the 1928 yield proves to be considerably larger than anticipated. If the price should drop below 17 cents, foreign buyers would probably consider it advantageous to stock up and the consequent increase in demand would lead to a recovery in price.



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Richmond, Va.—Instead of building a single-unit \$5,000,000 rayon plant at Waynesboro, as originally planned, DuPont interests now contemplate building an eight-unit

plant representing a total investment estimated at \$46,000,000, officials of the Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce are advised by DuPont engineers.

Goods Prices Important to Farmer

Greenville, S. C.—Prices received for cotton goods by the mills of the nation is more vitally important at the present than the amount of cotton to be made this year, Colonel Harvie Jordan, head of the national commission for the control of the boll weevil, said in a statement here.

"I think we will make around 14,000,000 bales," Col. Jordan declared. "If the boll weevil should make much headway over the belt in the next few weeks, the crop probably would be something less than that, anyway I hardly think it will go above 14,000,000 bales."

"But what is more important right now to the farmer and everyone connected with cotton, is the state of the textile industry. It is a grave situation for the farmer as well as the mill men when the mills can't sell their product. It warrants serious consideration. How much longer is the present situation to continue? What will be the final outcome? Will the mills eventually be able to sell all of the cotton goods they can manufacture? If not, what is the farmer going to do with his cotton?"

Colonel Jordan said he was not an alarmist but that he thought this was a vital subject at the present time. Farmer and mill man have much in common, he declared, and they must realize that growth and manufacture go hand in hand and that together they must make the remainder of the world see the need of using more cotton goods.

Asked as to what solution he would offer, Colonel Jordan said that was a difficult question. New uses for cotton may be one of the ways to solve the question, while reduction both of the amount grown and manufactured, might help, at any rate, he pointed out. He wants an early improvement in the textile situation, he says, for until this comes the farmer cannot hope for a period of prosperity.

Humidity and the Elastic Properties of Starch

Applying starch paste to warp as a size or to cloth as a filler, affects not only the strength of the material, but also its resistance to bending and twisting, according to an article published in a recent issue of the Textile Institute Journal. The paper is the result of a study of the properties of separate starch films, prepared from a 2.9 per cent solution of Dutch farina, describing in detail some non-destructive tests of the elastic properties of the film that are also suitable for measuring the stretch of yarns or fabrics. Exposed to different humidities starch films were listed as follows:

1. a. Resistance to twisting and bending.
- b. Length.
- c. Thickness.
2. Under room conditions on strips of known dimensions tested for bending and twisting, at the same time giving the value of some of the elastic properties.

The changes in resistance to twist

when tested under different humidities shows less resistance or becomes more flexible as humidity is increased, the change being constant with the relation of humidity. While the rate of change of resistance to bending is very nearly the same between 30 per cent R. H. to 80 per cent, and much less in drier atmospheres above 80 per cent R. H. measurements could not be taken as the starch film became too plastic, indicating that between 30 per cent R. H. and 80 per cent that there is a close relationship between the effect of humidity upon these two important characteristics, and that uniform humidity is of vital importance in the weaving of cloth which has been treated previous to weaving with a size.

After allowing for swelling, the effect of humidity on bending and twisting is similar to that of cotton but with a lower rate of change due to the fact that the flexible quality of starch is much lower than cotton. It was also observed that humidity effects mostly the forces between the layers making up the whole film rather than the forces in the layers parallel to the film surface.

Comparing the results we find that bending and twisting flexibility vary together over most of the humidity range, therefore it may be concluded that moisture effects for the best the elastic properties of the starch film.

Moisture causes the starch film to swell but the swelling is different in different directions. Thickness increases at a rate 70 per cent greater than length, indicating again that the water goes between rather than with the layers parallel to the surface. Both dimensions increase at a uniform rate as humidity increases to 70 per cent R. H., but after this point it becomes more rapid.

July Cotton Consumption

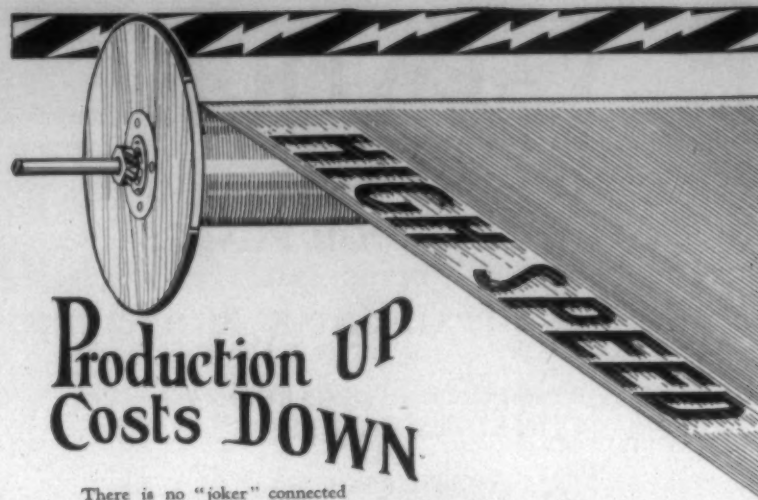
Washington. — Cotton consumption during July was 131,000 bales, less than during the same month in 1927, the figures being 438,743 bales and 469,743 bales, respectively, according to the monthly cotton consumption report made public by the Bureau of Census. For the 12 months ended July 31, total consumption was 6,832,689 bales compared with 7,189,585 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Cotton on hand July 31, in consuming establishments totaled 1,007,017 bales compared with 1,404,815 bales last year, and at compresses and in public storage on July there were 1,189,565 bales compared with 1,822,552 bales at the close of July last year.

Of the total consumption in July, 331,961 bales were used in the cotton growing States, 89,963 in the New England States and 16,819 in all other States. Linters consumed during July totaled 62,921 bales compared with 69,872 bales for the same month a year ago.

Gives Mill Stock to Church.

Fifty shares of Monaghan Mill common stock of a par value of \$100 per share—a total of \$5,000—have been given Christ Episcopal Church, of Greenville, S. C., by George B. Thruston, of that city.



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Supply and Distribution Of Cotton

Washington.—The supply and distribution of cotton, domestic and foreign, in the United States for the season 1927-1928 was announced by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. The quantities are given in running bales except that round bales are counted as half bales, and foreign cotton is equivalent to 500-pound bales. The figures do not include linters, and are as follows:

Cotton ginned, imported, exported, consumed and burned in the United States for the 12 months ended July 31, 1928:

Ginnings	12,709,590
Net imports	321,343
Net exports	7,530,897
Consumed	6,832,689
Destroyed (ginned cotton)	20,000

Stocks of cotton in the United States July 31, 1927, and 1928:

	1928 (Bales)	1927 (Bales)
In consuming establishments	1,007,017	1,404,815
In public storage and at compress	1,189,565	1,822,552
Elsewhere (partially estimated)	335,000	535,000
Total	2,531,582	3,762,367

Supply and distribution of domestic and foreign cotton in the United States for the 12 months ended July 31, 1928:

	Supply. (Bales)
On hand Aug. 1, 1927, total	3,762,367
In consuming establishments	1,404,815
In public storage and at compresses	1,822,552
Elsewhere (partially estimated) (1)	535,000
Net imports (total imports less ending June)	321,343
Ginnings during 12 months, total	12,709,590
Crop of 1927 after July 31 1927	12,620,829
Crop of 1928 to Aug. 1, 1928	88,761
Aggregate supply	16,793,300

	Distribution
Net exports (total exports less reimports)	7,530,897
Consumed	6,832,689
Destroyed (ginned cotton)	20,000
On hand July 31, 1928, total	2,531,582
In consuming establishments	1,007,017
In public storage and at compresses	1,189,565
Elsewhere (partially estimated) (1)	335,000
Aggregate distribution	16,915,150

Excess of distribution over supply (1)	121,850
--	---------

(1) Includes cotton, for export, on shipboard but not cleared; cotton coastwise, cotton in transit to ports, interior towns and mills; cotton on farms, etc., (agents' and trade reports).

(2) Due principally to the inclusion in all distribution items of the "city crop," which consists of rebaled samples and pickings from cotton damaged by fire and weather.

Note—Foreign cottons included in the above items are 297,444 bales consumed, 99,355 bales on hand Aug. 1, 1927, and 110,469 bales on hand July 31, 1928.

Says Auction Methods Must Go

AUCTION methods in the cotton textile industry should be replaced by production that is more intelligently directed in line with demand and by an extension of sound and modern merchandising methods, according to the Cotton Textile Bulletin, published by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

"Any one who takes the time to examine present conditions in the cotton textile industry must be impressed by the effect of two major factors," the Bulletin states. "One of these embodies economic influences; the other includes those psychological factors which color the background of the industry and reflect its state of mind.

"On the economic side it is clear that the principal problems in the industry are the familiar problems which have to do with production and distribution. The profitable and orderly sale of merchandise is so closely related to production that the two may be said to constitute a single problem. That problem is continually to determine how mills can meet changing conditions and maintain production in an orderly and profitable manner.

"In an industry that is subject to the many fluctuations which affect the making of cotton goods it is necessary for the manufacturer to know as much as possible about the market for his goods and the factors that influence that market. This means that the first essential is to seek the facts. Having found the facts it is equally necessary to use them as a guide just as long as they serve this purpose.

"If any one is not convinced of the practical value of facts, let him consider where this industry might be at the present time without its statistics. There is no intrinsic magic in collecting and disseminating statistical information. It is valuable when used and interpreted as a guide that will eliminate guesswork and establish business wherever possible on a basis of fact.

"It should be noted that the statistics which have been assembled by the industry during the last three years are being used to a greater extent than ever. This is gratifying evidence of progress, and it is progress in the industry's approach to economic problems.

"While the psychological factors are not always tangible they are real and potent. By way of illustration, consider the attitude of in-

dividuals in this industry and in others who take the position that because they produce staple goods they should be able to continue indefinitely without regard to present or prospective changes in demand. The fallacy of such a position lies in the failure to understand that progress means change and change means more than physical expansion. Constructive change calls for new processes, new products, and an alert attitude which enables an individual to adapt himself to new conditions.

"The mere fact of production is insufficient to account for demand, and the producer who bluntly persists in a policy of piling up goods regardless of demand is creating difficulties for himself as well as for others. In time a distress signal is sighted; then comes weak selling, and prices touch a level where they are unremunerative both to the manufacturer who precipitates such a condition and to others who are bound to be affected by it. It is difficult to understand any reasonable basis for such a policy, for it weakens the position of even the soundest producer and creates a vicious circle of instability for consumer as well as manufacturer and merchant.

"Another mental trait that has been characteristic in this industry is the disposition to think in terms of losses instead of in terms of legitimate and necessary profits. It has been pointed out on other occasions that this negative tendency is neither good business psychology nor sound economics. Every business must be able to operate at a reasonable profit in order to continue and to succeed. If the buyer of merchandise is in business to sell at a reasonable profit, it is just as essential for the manufacturer to produce his goods so that he can derive a fair profit. He certainly cannot hope to succeed by continually selling at a loss.

"If there is to be real progress and prosperity in this industry it will be accelerated by the promptness with which the individual manufacturers of cotton textiles realize how large an influence they have in creating and affecting the market for their goods. The economics and the psychology of the situation can be solved as successfully in this industry as in any other."

Fine Cotton Gain in Favor

Fine cottons returned to favor as a fashionable fabric this summer, according to the Cotton Textile Bulletin by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

"To those whose interests are centered on goods that are subject to the fluctuations of style demand," the Bulletin states, "it has been most encouraging to note the new response to summer cotton fabrics.

"The attention which fine cottons have received in some of the more important style centers has been responsible for much of the present popularity. They have been featured as the smart fabrics in a number of exclusive shops that make a

special effort to be in the van of style leadership. Fashion magazines have cited the vogue with unusual enthusiasm."

It is suggested that several factors have contributed to the new interest in cotton.

"For one thing," the Bulletin states, "it is probably true that the greater emphasis which has been given to fine styling and design has been a helpful factor. The increasing popularity of outdoor sports and summer recreation has been another tendency in favor of fine cottons, because women have found that many of these fabrics were made for just such purposes. They also know that fine cottons are particularly adapted for summer apparel because of their comfort.

have been recorded this season and "In view of the successes which the alert interest that is being shown by manufacturers and merchants, it will be interesting to watch the growth of this vogue in cotton."

"New Uses for Cotton Contest" Extended

At a meeting of several members of the New Uses Committee, of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, held in Atlanta, a few days ago, it was decided to extend the closing date of the New Uses for Cotton contest until October 15, 1928. This contest was originally scheduled to close on August 15, 1928.

A large number of urgent requests have been received by Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, chairman of the New Uses Committee, asking that the contest be extended until after the schools open so as to be brought to the attention of the school students of Georgia. The contests began after most of the schools had closed for the summer vacations. It is felt that by giving the thousands of Georgia school students an opportunity to compete in this contest, much greater benefits will result from the movement.

One of the judges in the contest is away and will not be able to serve on the committee at the present time, and for that additional reason it was considered advisable to extend the closing date.

Approximately one thousand suggestions for new uses for cotton have already been received, and there is evidence of great interest in the contest throughout the State. Many very good suggestions have been offered and it is hoped that some of these may open up large new fields for the consumption of cotton goods.

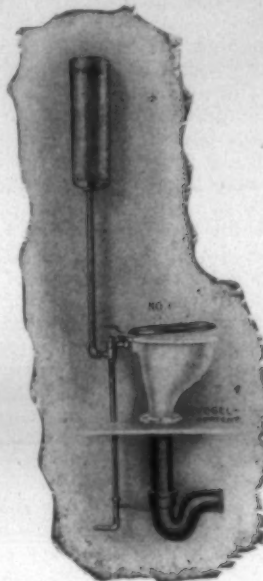
The same original rules will continue to apply in regard to the thousand dollars in cash prizes, which will be awarded as soon as possible after October 15, for the best and most practical suggestions for extending and increasing the use of cotton yarns and fabrics.

All suggestions or inquiries must be mailed to T. M. Forbes, secretary, Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, 919 Atlanta Trust Company Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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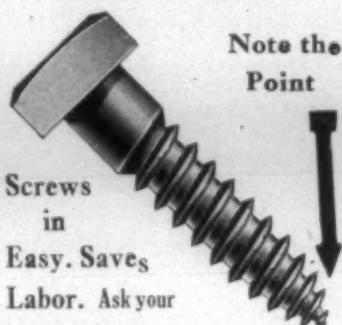
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Lambeth Rope Corporation,
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Lighting Installations in Textile Mills

(Continued on Page 34)

Bleacheries and Dye Houses

mand lighting system of a rather widely diversified character, as the illumination requirements of the various departments are quite different.

For opening, laying out, and sewing (gray goods), a low intensity of general illumination, 4 or 5 foot-candles, is generally adequate. For the sewing machines, however, a local lighting units (a 40 or 50 watt lamp in deep bowl reflector) should be employed near the needle point.

In lighting the singeing process, care should be taken to place the units so that the shadow from the hood is minimized.

For washing, boiling, chemicking, and souring, where the material is

The bleachery and dye house design rope form, a low intensity, again, of general illumination—4 or 5 foot-candles—will be satisfactory, for there is no exacting visual work and the material proceeds automatically on its way. Outlets should be so placed in regard to the boilers and vats that the interiors are not in dense shadow.

In all parts of the plant where steam or chemical fumes are present in large quantities, vapor-proof fittings are desirable, to prevent corrosion of the lamp base and socket. It is sometimes necessary to coat the wiring conduit with asphaltum paint as an additional precaution.

For water mangling, starching, back filling, drawing, sprinkling, and calendaring, as the material is now in open widths and it is necessary to observe the moving cloth at certain points, medium intensity general illumination—6 or 7 foot-candles—should be furnished. Since much of the machinery holds the cloth vertically, reflecting equipment emitting light at angles near the horizontal is required. The RLM Standard Dome reflector is suitable; if it can be hung somewhat above the tops of the machines. Some plants are so laid out as to make this impractical and localized lighting with angle reflectors must then be employed at the inspection point. When a system of this sort is used, the units must be carefully placed so as to avoid glare in the eyes not only of the operator of each individual machine, but of those of adjoining machines as well.

Laboratory and Color Room

When approaching the question of illumination for the laboratory and color room, it is desirable to keep in mind certain fundamental facts concerning the nature of daylight. Although daylight is universal, and almost as intimately experienced as gravity, few realize how complex it is in its composition or to the extent to which it is subject to variation in intensity and color.

Light emitted by the sun traverses the 92 million miles of space with practically no apparent color change. On entering the earth's atmosphere, however, it becomes modified. Small particles of water vapor, clouds, and dust in the at-

mosphere tend to deduct the short waves, or blue rays, from the direct sunlight. Part of this light is scattered and received as skylight, so that we receive a combination of direct filtered sunlight and skylight. It is evident, therefore, that the character of daylight, as we know it, depends to some extent upon the state of cloudiness, the angle at which sunlight enters the atmosphere, etc.

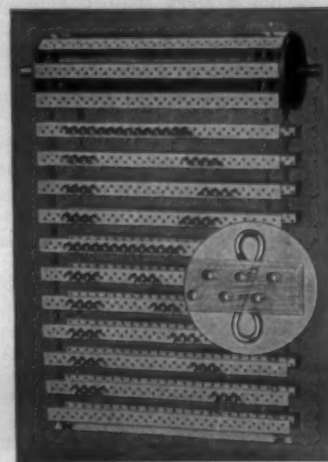
While this variation of daylight colors is sufficiently large to render accurate determinations difficult, it must be remembered that it is small compared with the difference between average daylight and the light of practically all unmodified artificial illuminants.

For accurate color matching purposes, experts have always preferred the light from the north sky, as that is the quarter from which direct sunlight is always absent. The apparent advantage of this light of this character is subject to less variation than any other natural light. North skylight contains more blue than average daylight, and undoubtedly the latter would have been preferred, if it were obtainable as a fixed standard, and if color workers always had it available. This is not the case, however, and consequently north skylight is ordinarily used and considered as a standard for color work.

Observations of the practical use of daylight lead to the conclusion that there is a wide range of demands as to accuracy of color matching. That the silk dyer needs an accurate standard is evidenced by the pains taken, even at considerable expense, to work always under unobstructed north light. The woolen industry apparently has a slightly less exacting demand, and the cotton industry less yet, but, compared with most industries, the various branches of textile manufacture—and textile dyeing, in particular—may be classed as having very exacting demands.

In modifying the light of an illuminant for color matching purposes, the best method at present available is that of passing the light through glass so colored as to absorb part of those radiations which are in excess, so as to produce approximately the same balance of light rays as exists in daylight. This means that the quantity, and therefore the intensity, of light is reduced. While a considerable modification can be made with relatively little loss, further corrections involve much larger sacrifices. It is no simple matter to produce glass suitable for this purpose, since ordinary green, blue, and similarly colored glasses absorb too much of one color and not enough of another. As a consequence, the accurate color matching unit are too expensive, both in equipment and operating cost, to be used for general lighting, but for the lighting of small areas for the purpose of close inspection or color comparison they are excellent. There are two or three makes of color matching units which employ Mazda lamps with colored glass screens chosen to modify the light in such a manner as to reproduce very accurately

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tremes. Such units are relatively
expensive, but have proved satis-
factory when used under the con-
ditions described in the preceding
paragraphs.

Three Important Matters

There are three things that al-
though not usually considered with
the problems involving lighting,
must be mentioned here. They are:
(1) the condition of walls and ceil-
ing; (2) the constancy of electric
supply; and (3) maintenance.

It is very desirable that the ceil-
ing and walls be light in color in
order to reflect such light flux as
strikes them. Black absorbs as
much as 95 per cent of the light in-
cident on it, white only 20 per cent.

The electric supply for the mill
should be of such a capacity that
voltage fluctuations are not intro-
duced as the current demands
change. A fluctuating or flickering
light is very trying on the eye. The
voltage should be maintained as the
constant rated voltage of the lamps,
for lamps burned under voltage emit
but a fraction of their normal out-
put and those burned over voltage
have a shortened life.

To secure these conditions, the
lighting load should be separated
from the motor load and it should
be controlled by a voltage regu-
lator. A three or four-volt variation
does not affect motor performance
but it seriously affects lamp per-
formance. The voltage regulator
holds the voltage within a certain
specified range.

Whatever the system of lighting
installed, the question of proper
maintenance deserves consideration.
Every mill should have an organized
cleaning force which should dust
units once a week and clean them
at least every five weeks. Units in
close proximity to humidifiers need
absolutely regular attention as the
wet spray acts as an adhesive for
the flying lint and dust. The same
maintenance force should attend to
relamping. There is usually no rea-
son for a burned-out lamp to re-
main more than a day or two. A
burned-out motor is not allowed to
remain long—neither should a
burned-out lamp. Both slow up
production.

A Brief Summary

Summarizing, the following short
rules must be kept in mind when in-
stalling a lighting system:

- (1) Supply an adequate intensity.
- (2) Prevent glare, either direct
or reflected.
- (3) Eliminate harsh shadows.
- (4) Prevent severe contrasts be-
tween work and intermediate sec-
tions.
- (5) Use a minimum of lamp
types and sizes.
- (6) Furnish a constant voltage
supply.

Finally, the following rules for the
proper maintenance of the installa-
tion should be adopted:

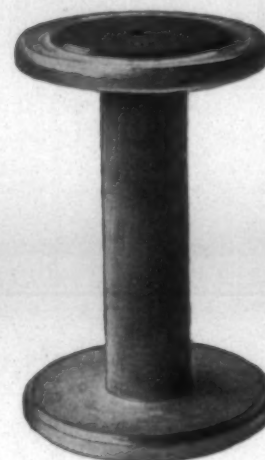
- (1) Clean reflectors and lamps.
- (2) Replace lamp burnouts.
- (3) Replace broken reflectors.
- (4) Periodically paint walls and
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COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York. — A somewhat larger volume of business in print cloths and sheetings was done at the lower prices last week. Some fairly large orders for deliveries running into the first of the year were reported, trade in print cloths being more active than in sheetings. A few larger orders for some of the sheeting constructions were placed.

A larger business in duck was also noted, sales being made on a basis of 33½ cents per pound on hose and belting duck. Sales of printed goods for fall were fairly good. Gingham, bleached goods and some of the heavy colored lines sold slowly. No improvement in the demand for fine and fancy cottons for future delivery was reported, most orders being only for small lots.

Further curtailment in many lines is expected and the movement to have mills close for a week in September has gained considerable headway. Just how many mills will close has not yet become known.

A fair business in print cloths continued to be done, some orders running to as much as 7,000 or 8,000 pieces, and a considerable number in and near the 5,000-piece class being placed. Firm prices continued on the 64x60s and on the 68x72s, which should in a fair way, whereas other goods were sold generally at a half. Sheetings showed a little more activity, some orders around 200,000 yards being placed at unchanged prices. Some 64x60 27-inch cloths sold for October at 5¼c, while goods for September 1 to 15 delivery, the closest reported possible in the market, were disposed of at 5¼c. Print cloth sales were principally for September with some goods running into October.

Reports of a good business in colored sheets and pillow cases are heard from several of the important centers. Some houses state they continue to find a good market for these goods, and there have been reports of reorders from the jobbing trade, which have been gratifying.

There was some fair trade in 80x60 carded reported at 8½ cents, delivery into the middle of September. For the later contracts, most centers were holding at five-eighths. August September 90x60s were quoted at 10 cents, while sellers were asking one-eighth to one-quarter for anything later. There had been some busi-

ness in August-September delivery of 100x60 at 10½ cents, with others asking higher.

A little better tone was apparent Friday in the fine and fancy cloth markets, several factors remarking on the prospects of a greater demand for gray goods which should make itself felt in the way of contract business within the next few weeks. Constant diminution of spot stocks through repeated small orders was having its effect, and present improvement in the finished goods market was found by many to be leading toward the time when finishers must cover on gray cloths for spring lines. Reduction of spots would bring coverage on contract with the possibility of mills securing better prices on a number of lines, it was said.

The week has been dull in the Fall River cloth market and nothing of interest has developed. Interest was noted in only a few constructions, satens having a moderate call and lawns showing a little activity. There was a fairly good call for twills the early part of the week, but the demand was quickly supplied and twills fell in line with other construction. Print cloths have been inactive with the exception of a few of the lower count 36-inch numbers. The sales for the week will not exceed 15,000 pieces.

Heavy buying of Egyptians, both carded and combed, for last quarter delivery has occurred during the past week in the tire fabric market. Orders running well into the hundreds of thousands of pounds were placed with a number of concerns at varying prices, all within the recent price range of 53c to 55c carded and 58c to 60c combed, the commitments being from a large tire concern. Prices were quoted 2c higher.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5¾
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s	7¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10¼
Dress gingham	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11¼
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9¾
Brown sheetings, stand.	12¾
Brown sheetings, stand.	13
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 a23½
Denims	19
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—With the cotton market moving up one day and declining the next, trading in yarns was very small during the week. Prices were unsettled and consumers and spinners both found it difficult to arrive at a sound basis for establishing values. Prices published here were generally regarded as nominal. Almost all business done was for prompt shipment, with buying for October delivery almost at a standstill. Spinners prices for future delivery were held very firm.

Both knitters and weavers showed interest only in their immediate requirements. Narrow fabric and webbing makers took some yarn, but kept their orders to small lots. The best business in yarns came for the insulating trades. All buyers showed uneasiness of being underbought by their competitors. The cotton advance, which was later followed by lower prices, kept prices fairly firm through the first half of the week. The majority of Southern spinners were considerably above buyers ideas and most consumers are not expected to buy for future delivery until the cotton situation is considerable more clarified. In the meantime spinners continued to curtail production and stocks of yarn are reported as very small. Any return to active trading should be passed along to the mills very promptly.

In spite of the fact that the margin on carded yarns has been somewhat improved during the past few weeks, combed yarn spinners continue in a very unsatisfactory position. Mercerizers have gotten only a small amount of new business and their yarn purchases have been slight. Prices on combed yarns are relatively weaker than on the carded numbers.

The following quotations were considered representative of the market here, although accurate quotations were difficult to secure last week and many prices are purely nominal.

Southern Single Skeins	
4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34½
14s	34
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	40
40s	43½
Southern Two-ply Skeins	
4s-8s	32½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35½
16s	35½
20s	37
24s	37½
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	49
50s	58½

Southern Single Warps	
4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
30s	40½
40s	49½

Southern Two-ply Warps	
8s	33
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	34½
16s	34½
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39½
40s	47½

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
8s	44
20s	48
30s	53
38s	55
40s	56
50s	62
60s	66
70s	76
80s	87
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30½
10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31½
Same, warps	32½

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	65
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
10s	42
12s	42½
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	48½
28s	49½
38s	52½
40s	54½
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75

Iselin-Jefferson and Putnam-Hooker Merge

Iselin-Jefferson Company and Putnam-Hooker Company, both of New York selling agencies, have merged. The latter organization will in future be known as the Putnam-Hooker Division of the Iselin-Jefferson Company, with Kenneth Hooker as head of the division.

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We need a man to assist in locating industries in a Southern city. Must have an understanding of production problems, and be capable of "selling" the city to Northern manufacturers. Address H. D. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as carding or spinning. Want a position with a future. Can handle any department. No. 5478.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as spooling, warping and winding. 15 years overseer. Temperate and good manager of help. A hustler for quality and quantity. Would consider position as second hand in large mill. No. 5479.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 45; 28 years experience in weave room; 15 years as overseer; now employed. No. 5480.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Age 37. Married. References. No. 5481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5482.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. 23 years experience on white and colored. Married, sober, and have good references. No. 5483.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer cloth room. 15 years mill experience, including 5 years general office work. Began in the opening room and worked through every department under one of the best mill agents in the South. Age 30, married and best references from present employers. No. 5484.

WANT position as second hand on Universal winders, and warping; some experience in spooling. Know yarns up to 120, cotton and silk. Would like to get with good processing company. No. 5485.

WANT position as book-keeper or general office clerk. Six years experience in book-keeping, stenography, making payrolls, etc. Married, age 24, will go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5486.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years clean record. Age 40. Married; strictly temperate; references, all employers. No. 5487.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5488.

WANT position as manager, general superintendent or superintendent. Understand all processes of manufacturing from raw cotton to finished goods. Best references—all past employers. No. 5490.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Understand the Bedeaux system, low cost and good production. References. No. 5491.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and will go anywhere. No. 5492.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. 23 years mills experience and can give good satisfaction. No. 5493.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 17 years on present job. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5494.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding; 8 years experience, age 41; good manager of help; can figure any change in spinning room; will take day or night work. References. No. 5495.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience and best of references. No. 5496.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or drill. Now taking course in fancies. Age 41. Eight years experience as second hand and overseer. Married, two other workers in family. Member Baptist church. Best references. No. 5497.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Nineteen years experience on plain, colored and fancies. Good references. No. 5498.

WANT position as roll coverer and belt man. 13 years experience; age 33; married; best of references. Can handle any size job. No. 5499.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner; plain or fancy, Jacquard and Dobby weaves of all kinds. No. 5500.

WANT position as overseer spinning; would take position as second hand in large mill; also overhaul machinery. Age 34. Martel Mills officials will recommend me. No. 5501.

WANT position as dyer, bleacher, chemist, on cotton goods. 21 years experience on ginghams, awning and ticking; can dye sulphur vat, mineral and vegetable. Age 42. Best of references. No. 5502.

WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505. overseer large department. — either

WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobbie designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

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WANT position as overseer carder or spinner or both in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate; experienced; married and no bad habits. Am a North Carolina boy. No. 5510.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill; eight years on present position as superintendent. Good record and best references. No. 5512.



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T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Coal Handling Machinery—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—**
Simmons Loom Harness Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Combs (Beams, Warpers, Slashers)—**
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
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Catlin & Co.
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Mauney Steel Co.
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- Compressors (Air)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines—**
American Moistening Co.
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- Cones (Paper)—**
Sonoco Products Co.
- Conveying Systems—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Cooler (Air)—**
See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cost Specialists—**
Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- Cotton—**
Newburger Cotton Co.
- Cotton Machinery—**
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Foster Machine Co.
H & B American Machine Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Stafford Co., The
Terrell Machine Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**
H & B American Machine Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Stock Drying Machines—**
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Flexible)—**
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Cranes—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain—**
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Dobby Straps—**
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- Doffing Boxes—**
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Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
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Foster Machine Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**
Charles Bond Co.
Link-Belt Co.
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Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- Drop Wires—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Gret Mfg. Co.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
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Tolhurst Machine Co.
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E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
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National Aniline & Chemical Co.
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Sandoz Chemical Co.
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- Dye Works—**
Franklin Process Co.
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General Electric Co.
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- Engineers (Ventilating)—**
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Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
- Extractors—**
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works
- Fences (Iron and Wire)—**
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
- Fibre Specialties—**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Finishing Compounds—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
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D. & M. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
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Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**
See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
- Finishing**
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- Flat Wall Paint—**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Fluted Rolls—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
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- Flyer Pressers and Overhaulers—**
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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Saco-Lowell Shops
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Whitin Machine Works
- Frames—**
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See Clutches
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Ferguson Gear Co.
Link-Belt Company
- Grab Buckets—**
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- Gudgeon Rolls—**
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Terrell Machine Co.
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Rings—
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Whitnaville Spinning Ring Co.
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Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
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Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Rolls (Wood)—
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Whitin Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

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Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.

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Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Twisting Machinery—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
H & B American Machine Company
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works

Varnishes—
The Glidden Co.

Ventilating Apparatus—
American Moistening Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

Warp Drawing Machines—
Barber-Colman Co.

Ventilating Fans—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.

Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Warp Conditioners—
E. F. Houghton & Co.

Warp Dressing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Chas. H. Stone

Warp Sizing—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Chas. H. Stone
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Warp Stop Motion—
Draper Corporation.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Warp Tying Machinery—
Barber-Colman Co.

Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Washers (Fibre)—
Rogers Fibre Co.

Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Waste Presses—
Economy Baler Co.

Water Controlling Apparatus—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

Water Wheels—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.

Bosson & Lane
General Dyestuff Copr.
Hart Products Corp.
Marston, Jno. P. Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—
Lincoln Electric Co.

Whizzers—
Tolhurst Machine Works

Winders—
Abbott Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Foster Machine Co.
Universal Winding Co.

Winders (Skein)—
Foster Machine Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Windows—
Carrier Engineering Corp.

Parks-Cramer Co.
Yarn Conditioning Machines—
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.

Yardage Clocks—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Yarn Tension Device—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Yarn Presses—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.

Yarns (Cotton)—
American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.

Yarns (Mercerized)—
American Yarn and Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.

Yarn Testing Machines—
Scott, Henry L. & Co.

William H. Hayward
President

Edward M. Johnson
Vice-President and Treas.

Joseph A. Bryant
Vice President

ESTABLISHED 1815

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. INCORPORATED

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The result of twenty years'
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Fabric Belting

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SIDNEY

Lathes and Woodworking Machinery

PURITAN

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S K Y CO.

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Textile Mill Supply Co.

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



FIG. 20.
Oblong Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Built into every Lane product is that inherent quality, strength, a natural result of practical designing and the employment of highest grade raw materials, exclusively.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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born of experience, scientific tests that do not err, safeguard the uniformity and efficiency of of the

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Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies



Ask your supply man or
write

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

The only substitute for a Stafford Automatic Loom is another Stafford

This has been recognized by many mills that have made investments in Stafford weaving machinery and by repeat orders have added to their equipment in some instances up to totals of thousands of looms.

One reason for this is because of the high quality of goods turned out on the Stafford loom. And there are other reasons.

We should like to have the opportunity to talk to you about your mill requirements.

Every mill executive interested in plant efficiency should have a copy of the book describing our lines of textile machinery. May we suggest that you write for a copy?

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*Makers of Shuttle-Changing and Bobbin-Changing Looms
and other Weaving Machinery*

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Southern Agent
Paterson Office

FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.
179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

27A

EASTWOOD PRODUCTS—LOOMS—WINDERS—QUILLERS

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OR
TOO LONG FOR THE
EASTWOOD
HORIZONTAL WARPER**

WITH SWISS MOTION ATTACHMENT

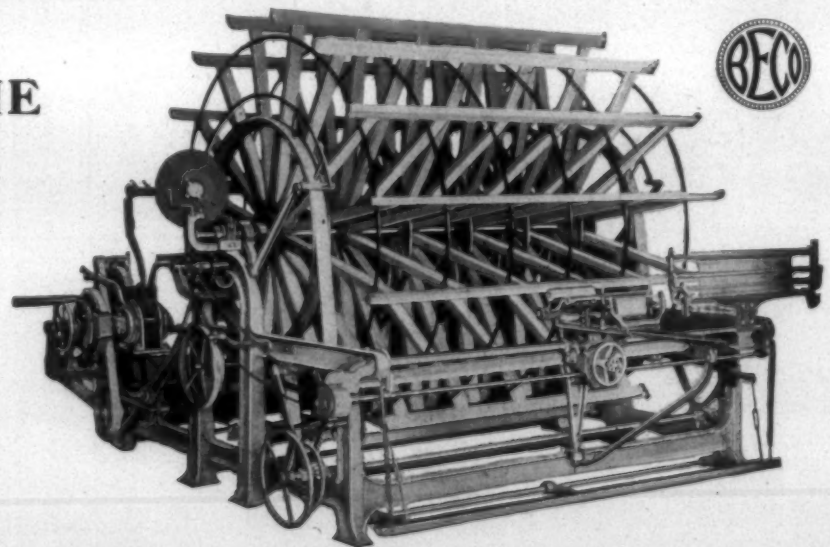
5 Metre-6 or 8 yard Light or Heavy Reel

Automatic Stop Motion—controls the Length of Cut or
Section—Simple—Effective

**ALL MOVABLE PARTS MOUNTED
IN ROLLER BEARINGS**

FOR

**RAYON—ANY MAKE OF YARN
SILK—HARD OR SOFT
FINE COUNTS OF COTTON OR
MERCERIZED YARN**



*The EASTWOOD HEAVY TYPE Warper designed for RAYON with DIRECT MOTOR
DRIVE on Beaming Head, TWO SPEED and SPRING TORSIONAL DRIVE
and ROLLER BEARING WARPER CARRIAGE*

BENJAMIN EASTWOOD COMPANY

PATERSON, N. J.

Represented in the South by CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

IT'S EASY THE EASTWOOD WAY

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 23, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having a protracted meeting under a tent; Rev. Hooker and Rev. Kemp are conducting the services.

The Girl Scouts at Camp Edding invited the overseers and their wives out to a chicken supper last Monday night.

About 12 o'clock last night, some one heard Alvy Hammond yell: "Where is my fiddle?"

We can't find a ball team anywhere that can beat us; August 4th the soldier boys from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., came down and we beat them 7 to 0. The 9th, we went to Elkmont, Ala., where we won 7 to 5; August 11th, we played East Chattanooga, Tenn., and beat them 11 to 0. The boys go to Sheffield, Ala., and play Wilson Dam tomorrow and Dallas Mill Saturday.

Among the newly married couples are Miss Mamey Newby to C. M. Smith, better known as "Red;" sorry to lose them; they are going to N. C. to live.

Prof. E. F. DuBoise has 18 boys of Troop 1, Boy Scouts, at Camp Quick.

Huntsville's largest skyscraper is nearing completion.

"Old Glory" is flying everywhere; the American Legion holds the National Convention in Huntsville the 23rd and 24th.

Clay Taylor and family have moved back from Fayetteville, Tenn.

LEARNING MORE.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ranlo News.

A party including Mrs. John A. McFalls, Misses Anne Mauney, Doris Reid, Ruth Emory, Lois Cunningham, Addie Mae McFalls and Algie Boyd spent last week in Chimney Rock, N. C. They had as week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Vaughn,

Paul Vaughn, Lawrence Littlejohn, and Miss Edna Mauney, of Gastonia; Messrs. Dan Barry, of Lyman, S. C., and D. W. Lowe, of Ware Shoals, S. C.

Messrs. Howard Wilkey and Austin Emory left last week for Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. J. M. Norris and children, Louise, Marion and Eugene, spent last week in McColl, S. C., with friends and relatives.

Mrs. S. A. Jones and children, of Dillon, S. C., are visiting her sister, Mrs. John A. McFalls.

Mr. R. L. Queen and family spent several days at Carolina Beach.

Mr. C. J. Haas and family spent several days in Wilmington.

Mr. C. E. Wilson has purchased a new Chevrolet coach.

Mrs. Nelson N. Harte has as her guest, her sister, Miss Mina Bell Ray, of Raleigh, N. C.

JACK.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

Hartsville Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is again running full time and the help seems to be more contented; we all hope our "curtailing" is over.

Our president, Mr. Twitty, is still improving from his illness; he is at this time in Richmond, Va.

The Junior Boys of the Second Baptist Sunday school had an ice cream supper on the church lawn Saturday night, the 11th; they invited the Junior Girls as their guests.

The B. Y. P. U. of the Second Baptist church is rendering some fine programs at each weekly meeting.

Honorable mention should be made of the fine work and splendid progress made by Twitty Chaple, Choir; they have already outclassed other choirs of this immediate community.

Rev. J. A. Seymour will begin a series of services for Eastside Bap-

tist church on September 2nd, that being the first Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wilburn, of Wadesboro, N. C., were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Wright Sunday. Mr. Wilburn is night overseer weaving at Wadesboro Mills.

Aunt Becky, come to see us some time; a hearty welcome awaits you.

KITTY.

RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are progressing fine in every respect. The mills are running full time after standing one week in July and one in August for vacation. The work is running good with a good set of well contented help.

Our Boosters Club that Superintendent Edwards organized is doing much good and the interest is fine. Two subjects for discussion were: "What Is My Duty to My Overseer?" and "Leadership." We had some fine talks from Mr. J. O. Edwards, the pastors of the churches, and others.

Our Sunday schools are growing splendid; our superintendent, Mr. Edwards, teaches the Men's Bible Class at the M. E. church, and the class has grown from three to seventy-one in two months! The men's class is planning building a class room.

The members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. visited the Baptist church in a body last Sunday. The pastor spoke on the subject, "Who shall have the child in Rhodhiss?" At the close of the service, everybody stood and pledged themselves to help train the children as they should.

Say, Aunt Becky, you know that fellow Holcombe that you wrote such a nice letter about his supply room? That pleased him so well he is just now getting over it so that he will associate with us common mill folks! If you should give him another boost like that, we fear he would be spoiled forever!

SLIM.

Becky Ann's Own Page

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been having the most rain and New River has been higher the past few days than it has been since the flood of the 16th of July, 1916; no damage to our village or mill, but the meadows and corn land along the river have been washed out and many farmers have lost a great part of their year's work.

Our Parent-Teacher Association held a meeting at the "Y" last Tuesday evening, at which time a number of things pertaining to the good of the school were discussed; among other things, it was decided to repeat the Community Fair, which attracted a good deal of interest among not only the school children but the parents as well.

Miss Nona Dancy is visiting her brother, Earl Dancy, and family at Lynch, Ky.

S. S. Copeland, formerly second hand in the upper weave room here, was a visitor here with his family last week; they now are residents of Fieldale, Va.

Miss Estelle Boyer, of Bluefield, W. Va., spent the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mont Boyer, here.

Our mill is still running on short time. I see in the news items from several of the correspondents where their mills are able to operate on a day and night program.

Aunt Becky, when you issue that "Special" pictured edition of the HOME SECTION, we want your "mug" to occupy the most conspicuous place. Want to see David Clark and Jeems also, and try for Miss Lucille Johnson. Am anxious to see all of our "Family" together. Feel like I would just like to put my arms around the whole bunch of you. Wish it were possible for all of us to meet on Friday at the Greenville Textile Show, but guess it's out of the question; anyhow, good-luck.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

CAROLEEN, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time. No curtailment, except one day last week on account of high water. No very serious damage done. The water was about 10 feet deep in the boiler room, and we lost 25 or 30 cords of wood.

Mr. Lindsay, our master mechanic, has driven his hogs off the island so often that they have learned the way.

Mrs. C. H. Lockman is visiting relatives in Georgia.

Mrs. Frank Edwards is spending several weeks in Mexico.

Mr. Pitts, from the New York office, has been visiting in Caroleen.

Mr. Paul Head entertained a number of friends at a melon cutting at his home the past week, and all present enjoyed the occasion.

The Caroleen ball club played Cliffside Saturday, the 11th, winning by the score of 17 to 0. They won over Ayondale Friday, the 17th, 3 to 1. We will have a few players ready for "The Sally" next year.

Mr. David Carter is the new cloth room overseer for Caroleen.

Our schools open the last week in August.

Mr. Frank Edwards is in Atlanta at this writing.

Mr. C. S. Woods, of Valley Falls, S. C., was visiting in Caroleen recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Holland entertained their Sunday school classes of the young people's department of the Baptist church at a picnic at Pine View Lake, near Lattimore, last Friday night. There were 46 in the party and all had a nice time swimming and boat riding, and truly enjoyed the picnic supper.

TONY.

ROSEMARY, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mills here will start up Monday after a two weeks' vacation. I think that all the people here have enjoyed themselves and are ready to go back to work.

All the talk here is about the river rising. We are having plenty of rain and cool weather.

Mr. G. M. Gurley, one of our card room overseers, and family are spending some time at Gaffney, S. C., and Rockingham, N. C.

Mrs. L. B. Crouch and children have been spending some time at Gaffney, S. C., with her mother, Mrs. R. M. Hendley.

I enjoy reading the HOME SECTION very much.

BLUE EYES.

LUMBERTON, N. C.

Mausfield Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill has started up on full time after a week's vacation; everybody seemed glad to resume work.

Mrs. C. C. Freeman and children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Flowers and Miss Grace Miller spent the week-end at the beach.

Miss Mary Campbell is visiting relatives in Raeford.

Miss Cleon Fields and Mr. Wiley Pridgeon motored over to Laurinburg Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens announce the birth of a fine boy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shute spent Sunday visiting friends at Hope Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Griffin visited friends in Fayetteville Sunday.

ALICE.

ATCO, GA.

Miss Mittie Meeks has been suffering with a bone felon, but is able to be back at work; she spent the past week in Atlanta.

Mrs. Meeks and daughter, Miss Kitty, attended the reunion at Kingston, August 12th.

Little Grace Milsap is real sick.

Miss Monnie Johnson, of Atco, and Henry Mulkey were married in Rome last Friday, and are making their home here with the bride's parents.

ROSE.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mills.

This mill is running full time, day and night. We are to have more new cards, pickers, slubbers and speeders soon.

The Adams Construction Company, of Atlanta, is making good time on the new mill, and if they keep up such speed it won't be long till the building will be ready for the machinery.

Our agent, Mr. Morgan, has returned from a three weeks' vacation, and reports a fine time. But the funny part is—he won't tell where he went! However, his good wife and boys were with him.

Our ball team has played 19 games, and lost only four. We played Echota Mills of Calhoun last week and in eight innings the score was 20 to 0 in favor of Shannon.

Mr. Raymond Williams, our supply clerk, is rushing a new car.

Mr. L. E. McCullough and family are spending a few days in South Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allred are spending a week in the North Carolina mountains.

Mr. J. E. Moore, master mechanic, is leaving us after this week. He is going to rest a few months. We hate to give this good family up.

Messrs. R. B. and Dennis Sticher spent last week-end with home folks in Lanett, Ala.

We had a box supper in the park two weeks ago, and raised \$85 for our baseball club. You can see why we have such a good team. Everybody pushes it along and gives good encouragement.

Mr. D. A. Hull will take a vacation next week, during which time he will go to Nashville, Tenn., for a slight operation.

for you. Do you remember her? (I certainly do remember this live sales agent—Aunt Becky.) day and report an enjoyable trip.

Mr. Cochrane, who has been ill for some time, is able to be up again, to the delight of his many friends. At one time, we feared that he would never get well.

Aunt Becky, when you were editor of Mill News, my aunt, Maud Morris, of Macon, Ga., sold papers. The doctor is afraid it is typhoid.

We have a few cases of malaria, but hope all will soon be well.

Mrs. Watson and family, Miss Cora Baily and Mr. Ralph Smith visited Atlanta and Stone Mountain Sunday.

Aunt Becky, our band will play at the park tonight; we wish you could be here. They are progressing rapidly, and look mighty nice in their new uniforms.

SHANNON.

EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Hannah Pickett Mill.

We are still among the living and enjoying life fine at the large and pretty Hannah-Pickett Mill.

Mr. Jenkins, our superintendent, is a fine man to work for. The mill is on full time, except one week in each month, we have a rest. All the overseers' houses have baths.

Mrs. Will Thompson is on the sick list and everybody hopes to see her well soon. She is the jolliest lady we have and we are missing her terribly.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Howell, August 6th, a son.

There are a lot of fine peach orchards near here and they are almost giving the peaches away.

MRS. C. M. S.

YORK, S. C.

A few words on the subject of "Mother." No word in our entire vocabulary concerning anything that is of this earth, contains more sweetness or hope for the future than the one word "Mother." "Father" may be an example, or a "pal," but "Mother" is—just "Mother."

The rich and poor, the high and low, the pious and those steeped in crime; all know of "Mother."

We all know that Mother's knee has, from time immemorial, been the sacred place where the child, boy or girl, can find balm for every sorrow or injury. It was at Mother's knee that the greatest of men of God's great out-doors learned their first lesson of life—of truth, honor, integrity and self-control. And after all is said, "What is home without a Mother."

Rev. J. A. Barrette, of Rock Hill, and pastor of Charlotte Street Baptist church here, has been holding a

series of revival services at his church for the past two weeks. The pastor has with him the esteem and love of everyone who has been so fortunate as to be associated with him in any respect during his revival. The meeting closed Sunday with great success. Many new members were taken into the church.

Miss Vergie Hill, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Hill, died at her home in the Cannon Mill community Tuesday morning after an illness of four weeks. Funeral services were held at the residence Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock and were conducted by Rev. G. C. Epps and Rev. W. W. Harrison. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, among them being a beautiful wreath given by the cloth room employees, where she worked; also one from the Ladies' Missionary Society of Charlotte Street Baptist church.

CHAS. T. CURRY.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Orr Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Foreman S. B. Lawrence and his crew have completed installing 500 forty-eight-inch Draper looms, E model.

F. D. Kinard is on his vacation. The political candidates spoke in the hall Saturday.

Our baseball team lost a hard-fought game to Autun, the score being 3 to 2 in favor of Autun.

We have Barber-Colman automatic spoolers and warpers here and everything up-to-date.

LUDDIE.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

Beaver Lois Mills.

Everything is moving along fine here. Our superintendent, Mr. T. W. Haddle, went on a business trip to Caroleen, N. C., and visited in Asheville, among the most lovely scenery in the world. He has a son in Caroleen, and took him a new Ford. We know Harold appreciated that. Mr. Haddle has a new Buick.

Our Complete Line-Up.

J. E. Ledbetter, carder; S. M. Hillhouse, grinder; H. E. Ledbetter, fixer. W. A. Burns, spinner; W. H. Burns, W. D. Ledbetter, and L. H. Roberts, section men. J. J. Roberts, weaver. T. A. Stoyles, W. A. Turner, W. A. Palmer, T. W. Wofford, C. J. Long, W. E. Burdett, J. P. Head and T. W. Hall, loom fixers. R. S. Gresham, head loom fixer; E. O. Braggs, slasher; W. A. Wallace, drawing in man. L. A. White, overseer cloth room, Eugene Rogers, second hand. Roy L. Keown, master mechanic; A. J. Cheek and B. W. Patrick, machinists; N. E. Daniel, roll coverer; C. H. Hendrix, carpenter.

In the store—E. M. Hagin, man-

ager, J. C. Harding and Robert Hitchcock, assistants.

C. J. L.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

California Mills Co. (Canebrake Plant)—A Sad Death—A Surprise Gift—Personals.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The ball team and overseers went on a fish fry last Saturday night at Moscow. This was a party for "men only"—and Gee! they were a sleepy looking bunch when they came in Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Combs, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osmer and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Osmer and family, all spent the week-end at Moscow. Their guests were Mrs. A. Poe and son, of Macon, Ga.; Miss Margaret Horton, of Columbus, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Combs and family, of Ridgeway, Ala.; Mrs. Vanderbilt and daughter, of Meridian, Miss.

Mrs. Osmer has returned from a Selma hospital, after an operation, and we are all glad to see her.

Mrs. Sam Wadsworth and children, of Arkansas, spent the week-end with Mrs. M. E. Wadsworth—mother and grandmother.

Miss Inez Morgan is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Alma Trim.

Miss Inez Gates is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hay, of Birmingham.

Mr. Dan Conley, of Spartanburg, S. C., has been to see Miss Ellen Nance. (We can almost hear wedding bells!)

Mrs. Phifer is visiting her son, Mr. Williams, of Asheville, N. C.

Our community is saddened over the death last Thursday of Ernest Butts, one of our best ball players. He was visiting with his mother in Columbus, Miss., and was on his way back here to play a game, when he was killed by a train. The game was played, but the shock was too much for our boys, and they lost. Ernest Butts was a great favorite with all. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Ira Grant motored to Columbus, Miss., to attend the burial of Ernest.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Nance and family spent the week-end at Maplesville, with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hayes and children spent the week at Monroeville, Ala.

Mrs. Johnson M. Haney is visiting in Meridian, Miss.

Miss Margaret Harten, of Columbus, Ga., is visiting her cousins, Misses Alice and Lenora Combs.

Mr. Walter Phillips, from Florence, Ala., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mittie Phillips.

Mr. Grant McRae, of the U. S. Navy, is visiting his parents.

All overseers motored to Selma last night, where our general manager, Mr. Corley, was presented a beautiful watch as a birthday gift—

and it was quite a surprise to him. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Boozer were unfortunate this morning in the loss of their home by fire. Mrs. Boozer is away, visiting her mother.

The "Happy Girls Club" prepared a banquet for the ball boys and overseers Saturday night, after playing Selma, and winning 9 to 0. We are proud of our ball club. The banquet was sad, though, for one of the number who had looked forward to it so eagerly—Ernest Butts—was missing. But God knows best.

Everybody enjoys the HOME SECTION. The story is FINE.

BILLY JOE.

GASTONIA, N. C.

News of Smyre Community.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Koon, Mr. and Mrs. Giles Friday and Mrs. R. D. Short enjoyed a trip to the mountains Sunday, visiting Lake Lure, Chimney Rock and Asheville.

Mrs. T. A. Joy and children, Inez, Irma Tom, and Nettie were the guests last week of Mrs. Joy's sister, Mrs. William Bolick, of Maiden, N. C.

Messrs. Bynum and Glenn Short and Charles Ewing spent several days of their vacation at Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. Leonard Hurst and sister, Miss Ollie Hurst, visited relatives and friends in Newport, Tenn., last week.

Miss Willie Mae Williams spent the week-end with her father, Mr. John Williams, of Cramerton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Collette and family spent a few days last week with relatives and friends in Newport, Tenn.

Mrs. E. E. Ford is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, of Greenville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Hick Wellman and children and Miss Mary Saunders spent a few days last week at Chimney Rock, N. C.

Mrs. W. M. Bagwell and children, Willard and Mary, visited relatives in Greenville, S. C., last week.

Mrs. Mack Burgess and daughter, Helen, were the guests last week of relatives in Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. R. D. Childers spent last week with friends in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. D. W. Williams and grandson, C. L., visited relatives in Mount Holly and Charlotte last week.

Mr. Revis Frye visited Mr. Dick Boyles, of Cherryville, last week.

Miss Lillian Baker was the guest Sunday of Miss Evelyn Webb, of Lowell.

Mrs. W. D. Pennington and children, Ruth and Everett, attended a reunion at Polkton, N. C., Sunday.

Miss Tressie Dagenhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dagenhart, and Mr. Andrew Palmer were married on Friday, August 10th. Mrs. Pal-

mer is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dagenhart and has made her home in our community for the past eleven years. Mr. Palmer has made his home here for some time and both the young people's friends here and elsewhere extend best wishes for their future happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rowland and small son, Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Edison and small daughter, Gloria Deane, spent the week-end with relatives and friends at High Shoals, N. C.

Mrs. W. L. Phillips has returned to her home in Social Circle, Ga., after spending a week as the guest of Mrs. Marshall Dilling.

SUNSET TEXTILE MILLS.

Village News.

The mill was closed last week and I'm sure everyone enjoyed the rest. Some spent the week at home, while others went on their vacation.

Mrs. Lila Wilson visited her son, Mr. Oliver Wilson, of Columbus, Ga., and her sister, Mrs. C. P. Dickerson, of Montgomery, last week.

Messrs. J. C. and Herman Ham and Mrs. E. Q. Autry motored to Tuscaloosa for a few days last week.

Mrs. T. A. Murray had as her guest, her mother, Mrs. Martha Church, the past two weeks.

Mrs. T. A. Murray and Mrs. Herman Ham spent several days visiting relatives near Marion, Ala., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rogers had as their guests, their brother and sister-in-law, Mr. Jim Rogers and Mrs. Mary Rogers, the past week-end.

Miss Grace Crider spent Saturday night with Mrs. J. R. Halbert in Sunshine Place. Rev. E. W. Roberts and wife, Misses Mary Stanford, Minnie May and Mary Crider were also guests of Mrs. Halbert for a few hours Saturday night, honoring Mrs. W. J. Rollins, of Orrville, Ala. A watermelon cutting was enjoyed.

Misses Ruby, Ruth and Corrine Ledbetter have all left us for their home in Humboldt, Tenn.

Mr. Fred Mott has been ill for several days, but is much better now.

Mrs. M. N. Nichols was called home from Mobile by the illness of her husband. She has been at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. Hollie Brown; Mr. Nichols is able to be back at work now.

Mr. V. L. Hendrix was able to be brought home from the Baptist Hospital Saturday and is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Combs, of Uniontown, Ala., visited Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thornhill Wednesday.

Mrs. B. B. Godwin and children are visiting Mrs. J. T. Whitlock.

Mrs. Ella Buckelew was the guest of Mrs. R. W. Rogers Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Richardson and children and Mr. Robert Carpenter, of Aliceville, Ala., were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Roberts Monday.

BLUEBIRD.

BANNING, GA.

We are back at work after two short vacations, which we enjoyed during the recent hot days.

We are running day and night with plenty of help. Much repair work has been done during the shut down, both in the mill and around the village.

Mr. Rice is ever ready to have service rendered to his operatives. We feel that he is a man with a broad mind and a big heart—quite a combination.

Our meeting started tonight and a vast crowd was present. Brother Willie Thompson, pastor, is doing the preaching.

Mr. E. J. Walden and Mr. A. P. Bowden are choir directors. Mrs. E. J. Walden and Miss Mae Duke, pianists. We hope to have a great revival at this place.

Aunt Becky, we sure wish you could visit among us this week. I am sure you would meet as good people as you ever met in all your travels. Our roads are a little rough in places, but hope they will soon be built to standard.

Mr. Jess Davis was called to Atlanta Saturday morning, his father being very sick.

Mrs. N. V. Collins was called to her mother's bedside Saturday, August 11th. She was reported as being in a grave condition.

We are proud to see all who have been on the sick list, out again.

Mrs. Alvin Henry and Mrs. Paul Tolbert spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. E. J. Walden.

We are glad to have as our week-end guests, Miss Mary Crumpton and mother.

Mr. Roy Sosabee spent the week-end in Atlanta with relatives and friends.

The "Watkins man" was in town Saturday and did a fair business—didn't he, Roy?

Our boys started fine in last Saturday's game but a series of fumbles lost the game for us; the Sargent boys play good ball but the guy they pitched against us was everything but tame.

Barney Shinn, Sargents moundsman, is far better.

Roy Thomas, our main tosser, was in great form and pitched wonderful ball, but somehow our fielders couldn't get going.

Well, dear writers, let's send in our pictures and see who we favor. Let's all be honest and don't borrow a good looking picture from some one and send it in. Let's send in our own noses, and recent ones at that. Let's go! Come on.

UNCLE ZEB.

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

Madame urged her guests to continue their dinner, saying she would wait and dine with Ralph, and they had finished when he returned, with messages written out for John, and a couple that he contrived to slip to Madame, unseen. John and Virgie read theirs with misty eyes:

"Thank God! The entire community rejoices with us. Deacon Jones will hold thanksgiving services tonight in the church. Bless you both, my children.

MOTHER."

"Now, isn't that just like Mother Ergle," said Virginia, softly, and tremulously.

"Yes, she had to share the good news with all our neighbors before she took time to answer," John added, a bit huskily. "Now let's see what Jack and Marjorie have to say:

"We rejoice with you,—send heartiest congratulations and tenderest love. You'll hear from us later.

JACK AND MARJORIE."

"Now you all go back to the living room, and entertain each other, while Ralph and I have our dinner," urged Madame, and Virginia understanding her wish to be alone with Ralph, puzzled but not curious, led her guests from the dining room, and soon the four were conversing animatedly, finding each other unusually interesting.

John and Virginia's account of their trip to, and impressions of Mt. Mitchell, almost swept the doctor from his feet, and he put his arm about his wife who had listened entranced, drew her closer to him on the settee, and said softly:

"Sweetheart, you and I are going over that trail together soon, just you and I. These young people are deeply in love; but don't we love each other far more? After six years in which you have never failed me—don't I love and appreciate you more than at first? Yes, indeed!"

"Charlie!" she gasped. John and Virginia became absorbed in a little album of kodak pictures, under which they squeezed each other's hand in sympathetic understanding and thankfulness, for they caught the swift flash of surprise and pleasure, that beamed in Mrs. Lane's face as she looked with loving eyes upon her husband.

And in the dining room, Ralph and Madame Osborne were talking in excited whispers while dinner was almost forgotten.

"I am putting you to a lot of trouble, dear boy," murmured Madame.

"Trouble? I'm having the greatest fun and joy of my life," Ralph declared. "I'm so glad to help you carry out your little scheme. But are you sure you are not exerting

They're All There

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Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee.

If We Had Open Saloons.

If booze could be bought on every corner, the government would have to retain First Aid stations and Red Cross nurses at every mile post on every public highway in the country. Wrecking cars and crews would line all thoroughfares so's they'd be handy to pull automobiles apart when they met head-on and tail-on and sideways and crosswise.

Every third man in the United States would have to turn policeman, and court houses would have to be so thick over the country that they would be in hollering distance of one another. Townships would be fenced in and used for jails. Pedestrians would never attempt to walk down or up a main road. They would be provided with little pig paths several hundred yards away from the lines of travel.

Cities would of necessity quarantine against all automobiles. It would take 1 thousand plumbers, 10 thousand machinists, and 20 thousand common laborers to clear our streets every Monday morning after the Sunday frolics—if cars were permitted to enter our towns. Speed limits would have to be abolished. And women would wear shot-guns tied around their waists while milking or chopping cotton.

If whiskey could be had with the ease and convenience of 25 years ago, it would require 5 grave diggers to every hundred persons residing in this land of ours—to lay away her victims. Undertakers would be as thick as whiskers on a Bolshevik's chin. Ambulances and hearses would run in sections and carry trailers. Embalmers would be forced to work over time, and judges and juries would work night and day in order that there might be standing room at the chaingangs.

All of these calamities would come because the times have changed since the advent of flying machines and good roads and bone-heads and reckless living, and so many people would get drunk at a time—there wouldn't be anybody left to nurse the baby or put out the cat. Folks are no worse than they useter be. It's simply the change in our way of living that would make it impossible to compete with John Barleycorn.

We are living in a fast age. We run at break-neck speed all the time. We trot to our work, we run home to lunch, we don't have time to be respectable, and we think we are getting along in this world. We are as poor as we were when we took things easy. We are all sick half the time. If it ain't indigestion, it's nervous break-downs. There's nothing wrong with us, meaning you and me, except we are a pack of derved fools from beginning to end. That's all.

yourself too much?" 'anxiously, as he looked at the invalid's flushed cheeks and bright eyes.

"I've done so little for people in my life," she answered, "that I know God will give me strength to go through with this. After that, I shall be glad to go to my eternal home, where there will be no more broken hearts, no more pain."

Ralph pressed her frail hand in silence, his heart aching with pity for the lone woman, whose life had been a failure—who had only learned how to live, when near the end of life's journey.

Later when he and Madame joined the others, an hour was spent in song and prayer, and they all talked together without formality, about the goodness of God to His trusting children. The doctor listened amazed, to the experiences of John and Virgie, and how they proposed to always have Jesus as a partner in everyday life, and he "hungered for righteousness."

"Say! Here's where I come in. I'm off for the rest of the week, and you are all to be my guests tomorrow afternoon and evening."

Virginia glanced anxiously toward Madame, who clasped her thin hands and exclaimed:

"The very thing! We'll be delighted, won't we Virgie?"

"But you are not strong enough?" objected Virgie.

"I am! I'm feeling glorious, and I'm anxious to go to the city. Of course, we'll come!" Virgie made no further objections, but turned appealing eyes to Dr. Lane.

"I think it will be a nice change for Madame," he smiled. "And besides, I'll be along to touch her foot in warning if she seems inclined to over-eat."

So it was all arranged, and at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, the doctor and his wife, in their big Overland, together with John, Virginia and Madame, arrived at Langreen Hotel, where Ralph joined them, and for an hour they went sight-seeing—driving through "Biltmore," and other pretty scenery, beyond the powers of pen to describe.

At five o'clock, our party drove up to the station, and Ralph nodded to a colored man in livery, who sat proudly at the wheel of a fine new car, and who guided it noiselessly to the side of the doctor's—hung out his "engaged" card, and settled back to await further orders.

"If you don't mind and will all excuse me a moment, I have a little business to attend to," said Ralph.

"Of course, but don't be gone long," was the unanimous consent, as Ralph disappeared into the station, just as a train arrived on the opposite side, while Virginia tucked the light robe more securely about Madame, inquiring lovingly if she was feeling O. K.

"Oh! Ralph seems to have found someone he knows!" chuckled Madame.

"Mother! My blessed mother!" cried John.

"And Jack and Marjorie!" added Virginia as they almost fell out of the car and rushed to meet them.

"What a glorious surprise," whispered the doctor and

his wife to Madame, who looked on the meeting she had planned, her eyes full of happy tears.

"Thank Madame Osborne, not me!" Ralph was saying. "She planned it all."

"You wonderously, gloriously beautiful creature!" exclaimed Marjorie, as she gazed at Virgie in amazement. "Mother Ergle, what do you think of her?"

"I think she's jest as good as purty," chuckled the quaint little old lady, her arm about Virgie, and John's arm about her, as they came forward. And then came introductions.

Madame had never been so happy in all her life, as when showered with blessings and compliments and praise for what she had been to, and done for, Virginia, and for the grand climax of this lovely day.

In a short time our friends were all in Langren Hotel. Mother Ergle, Virginia and Madame Osborne were assigned to rooms with connecting bath, Jack and Marjorie were next while Ralph and John were just across the hall together. Dr. and Mrs. Lane had an entire suite of rooms here for the summer, and so felt "at home."

Marjorie's trunks came up, and after her bath, Mother Ergle soon found herself robed in her first "evening gown," black lace and satin, with slippers to match. Laughing and cooing in delight, Marjorie and Virgie puffed her soft gray hair and did it high on her head, and the old soul gazed at herself in the full length mirror, gasped laughed and said quaintly:

"Land of love! Is that me? Wonder if John'll know me?" she cackled.

Madame smiled happily from the bed, where she was resting, as Marjorie explained:

"Now we'll attend to this Little-Miss-Runaway," turning to Virginia, whose eyes opened wide in surprise: "Jack is with John and Ralph; you both come to my room, and let Madame take a nap."

Virgie found a maid admiring some dainty finery on Marjorie's bed, which she had no time to examine, as Marjorie hurried her into the bath; an hour later, she was radiantly lovely in sky blue silk and net, with Marjorie and Mother Ergle, clapped their hands in delight.

"Well mercy on us!" laughed Mother Ergle, as she and her son and Virgie blinked at each other when they met at seven o'clock in the parlor.

Madame had asked to be served in her room, and they left her regretfully, to go to dinner in a pretty private dining room, where uniformed waiters like automatons, served them and sized them up with almost uncanny accuracy.

Saturday at 3 o'clock, John and Virginia were the center of attraction in a pretty wedding in the hotel parlors. Reporters found no trouble getting all the details from Ralph and Marjorie, and the beautiful story, play-up Madame Osborne as Virgie's "good fairy" filled nearly a page of Sunday's papers.

"It is reported on good authority that Madame Osborne is immensely wealthy, has no relatives, and that the

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Avondale Mill.

Miss Rubye Ledbetter has returned from Selma, Ala., where she spent two months and two weeks of a very exciting vacation visiting relatives and friends. While there Miss Ledbetter was honored with parties, dances, moonlight picnics and other entertainments which she enjoyed very much. Also, Misses Ruth and Corinne Ledbetter returned with Rubye, their sister.

Popular Couple Wed.

An August wedding, a glorious hnoeymoon, then to "settle down" with the man you love! All this was the luck of Miss Lavenia Crabtree, one of the most beloved girls of our village. On Wednesday night, August 8th, at 8 o'clock, she became the wife of Mr. Vernon Brookins, a good sport and "pal" to everyone. Brother Bowden, of Humboldt, performed the ceremony. After the wedding a supper was given by the parents of the newly-weds and a few friends, at his home. Afterward the bride and groom left for Detroit, Mich., which will be their future home. They are congratulated by all.

Melon Party and a Ride.

On Friday night, August 17th, a "watermelon cutting" was given by the Y. P. C. A. at Bailey Park. This was enjoyed by all; but the most important thing was afterward—the crowd took a ride on the new mill truck and—we did not have to push! We all enjoyed the ride and felt as if we were in a Cadillac after riding on the old mill truck.

Little Edward Flowers, while riding a horse Friday, fell and broke his arm. We hope that he will soon be all right.

Aunt Becky, as there has not been anything in the Bulletin about us in such a long time, we hope to have a large space occupied in the paper when you hear from us again.

RUBY.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From Various Communities.

The Dilling Mill will stand again next week. They have been running full in day time for several weeks. It is thought they will not have to stop any more for a while when they start up again.

A Sunday School Institute is being held at the First Baptist church this week by Mr. G. G. Page, superintendent of the Sunday school there.

The primary department of the First Baptist Sunday school is planning a picnic for Saturday afternoon. Mrs. J. K. Willis is the department superintendent.

A large number of Kings Mountain folks went to the baptizing out near Patterson Grove Sunday. Rev. C. J. Black, pastor at Oak Grove, officiated.

Mr. Fred Hays, who has been in the Navy six years, returned to his mother at the Margrace Mill this week.

Mr. Lee Smith, overseer spinning of the Dilling Mill, went to Greenville Wednesday on business. When he got back to the Pacolet river he found it overflowing its banks and had to make the best of it till some time next day before he could get across. He arrived home about noon.

Mr. J. B. Conner and Mr. Frank Irvin, of the

American Mill at Bessemer City, were in Kings Mountain on business Thursday.

A number of folks from here attended the Mauney reunion at Old Tryone Court House Thursday.

Mrs. Mary Carpenter, of Tennessee, is visiting the Mauneys here. She is a sister-in-law of Mrs. J. L. Mauney.

Oh! Aunt Becky, I have been telling you how pretty my flowers were but the storm and rain the last week have just ruined them. At least half of them are broken down and torn up.

POLLY.

MONTICELLO, ARK.

Dear Aunt Becky:

You just ought to have visited here during the revival. Everyone enjoyed the sermons fine and was sorry that the meeting only lasted a week. There were sixty-nine converted, and we sure are proud of them all. (This is glorious news.—Aunt Becky.)

Our mill is still running full time day, with part of the night line in operation. We are in hopes of increasing the night line as business grows better.

We are having hot weather here, but the good old cool river banks are still calling and the fish playing "house-pie" with the fishing rods.

I know everyone enjoyed the free barbeque and election speakings at the City Park Monday. Our mill closed Friday, so we all had a good rest, and will be glad to hear the whistle blow once again.

BROWN EYES.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Mill News.

Mr. E. L. Skipper, manager of Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, spent the night with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bozeman Saturday night.

Mr. J. F. Estridge went to the hospital at Columbia Thursday, August 16th, for treatment; his son Ancel and two sons-in-law, Mr. Lewis Snipes and Mr. Auther Russell, and his brother-in-law, Mr. W. J. Horton, and Mr. R. H. Turner accompanied him.

We are indeed glad to say that Mr. H. E. Conyers, second hand in weaving department, who has been confined to his bed with fever, can now sit up some; we hope he will soon be out again.

We are having quite a bit of rain here; I think it is the worst since 1916, when most all of the bridges washed away; but it is not as bad here as it is in some other parts of the country.

A READER.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill stopped a week and started again last Thursday. Everybody seemed to have a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Roberson are the proud parents of a son, born August 9th.

Mr. Frazier, who has been ill for some time, is getting along fine.

Our ball team played Greenwood No. 2 Saturday, and Ninety-Six won by the score of 9 to 0.

Miss Maggie Reeves is visiting relatives in Newberry.

JUST SLIM.

beautiful and accomplished bride will inherit everything," was the sensational wind up, over which John frowned a bit uneasily.

Sunday evening with Virgie kneeling by her chair, her arms about the thin little invalid, while the doctor held her hand, his face grave and sorrowful, and the others stood silent and watchful about the room Madame Osborne grew weaker and weaker, as the sun sank to rest behind the mountains.

"The Lord is—my—shepherd," she whispered. "Yea—thought I walk—through—the valley—of the shadow of—death—I will fear—no—evil." She turned her dying eyes, full of love upon Virginia.

"God—bless—you—all," she said. "This—is not death—it is—the gateway—to life. Don't—shed a tear—for—me—and don't—wear—black."

"We'll take her back home, where we can plant flowers on her grave," sobbed Mother Ergle; a suggestion which met hearty approval from all.

According to Madame's instructions before death, her will was read immediately by her lawyers. She had \$50,000 in the National Bank at Cosmos, which she willed to Virgie and John, suggesting that they use half to help friendless women. Ralph was overcome when he learned that she had left \$2,500 for him in the Asheville National Bank, and Dr. Lane was entrusted with a like amount for the relief of those suffering because of the "sins of the fathers."

John's entire church membership turned out to meet and greet them, to welcome his lovely bride, and to attend the funeral, which John conducted with deep feeling, more impressed than ever that "all things work together for good to them that love God," and that "Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again."

The most beautiful and carefully kept grave in Cosmos is marked by a pure white slab, "Madame Zerene Osborne. Died June 22, 1919, age 45."

Over the broad low doorway of a memorial home for Friendless Women are these words:

* * * * *

* "GIFT OF MADAME ZERENE OSBORNE" *

* * * * *

John and Virgie have been married nearly two years now, and for the same length of time Ralph has been studying for the ministry.

Not long since little John, Jr., arrived, and Grandpa Moore (Virgie's father, who returned a year ago to bury Aunt Jane) declares, and is earnestly seconded by Mother Ergle, that he's "the finest baby in the world, and has so much sense" it will be a mystery if they raise him!

In New York a wee baby girl has arrived to bless Jack and Marjorie, who look across the crib into each other's eyes and thank God that "Truth is no longer crushed to earth," but blooms abundantly in their hearts and lives.

THE END